

Leyland-DAF merger will cut 2,300 jobs

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Leyland Trucks, DAF, the Dutch trucks firm, and Freight Rover are to merge, with the Government's approval. It was announced yesterday by Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

The news came as a surprise to MPs after claims the previous day by Alliance spokesman Mr Malcolm Bruce of leaked information that DAF was to buy the British trucks group outright. DAF will have 60 per cent of the merged company to Leyland's 40 per cent.

The merger was forced on to the agenda for yesterday's Cabinet meeting and approved by ministers only hours before Mr Channon's statement.

Mr Channon confirmed that some 2,300 British jobs would be lost directly and he disclosed in response to questions that heavy engine production for the new company, which is hoped to float in 1989, will be concentrated in Holland. The profitable Freight Rover van operation, which is to receive funds for a new model range, is included in the deal.

After the furious political

outry a year ago when the Government backed a Rover plan to sell off the trucks business and Land Rover to America's General Motors and were forced to back down, Tory MPs had been braced for another Commons dispute when details of the deal began to leak out in a garbled form. But this time the political handling was far more skilful.

The announcement by Mr Channon that £750 million of accumulated debts by the bus

and truck divisions of the Rover Group were to be written off together with his assertion that the Government was fully committed to the future of Austin Rover as a volume car producer and had given the group everything asked for in its latest corporate plan, helped to head off any serious trouble.

Mr Channon emphasized that Leyland trucks had been losing £1.5 million a week and that whatever commercial solution had been adopted, there would have had to be a loss of jobs. But Britain is likely to face a challenge within the Common Market over the debts write-off, which some of our competitors are claiming is a disguised subsidy to the company in breach of trade rules.

Mr Channon said that the agreement between Rover and DAF included expansion of truck production at Leyland and of Freight Rover exports. But the Scammell plant in

Watford would be closed and the engine and foundry plants at Leyland would be run down and closed by the end of 1988. Those closures will cost 1,700 jobs and a further 560 will go through slimming the Leyland and Albion operations.

He said that the merged company would be the fourth largest in Europe with "the capability to achieve a major presence in the European commercial vehicle market". But he gave a warning that there was still substantial over-capacity in Europe.

Mr John Smith, shadow industry spokesman, complained that MPs were witnessing "the effective surrendering of the control of the British truck and van industry and that is something no Government should be proud of". He asked for an assurance that the stronger links between Rover group and Honda would not lead to a merger on the same lines as the DAF link.

In his statement, Mr Channon said that there never had been any suggestion of Honda merging with the Rover Group.

Mr George Simpson, Leyland Truck managing director, said the new company promised the best future and opportunity to prosper, but last night unions representing the 7,100 Leyland workers were outraged by what they condemned as a management sell-out.

Since the company shed 1,500 jobs from its Leyland workforce 12 months ago the eight trade unions have formed a committee to fight for remaining jobs.



Mr Kinnock, campaigning in the Greenwich by-election, joined Labour candidate Deirdre Wood yesterday on an earth-mover at a building site for council houses.

'Testimony changed by Reagan'

From Michael Binyon Washington

As the Tower Commission yesterday interviewed Mr Robert McFarlane, the former National Security Adviser, at his hospital bedside, potentially damaging new revelations emerged that President Reagan changed his own testimony to the commission on the key issue of when he authorized Iran arms sales.

The three investigators were to have interviewed Mr McFarlane on the day he took an overdose of Valium in an apparent suicide attempt. He has now been in Bethesda naval hospital for more than a week.

Meanwhile, as the commission prepares publication next week of its findings - authoritatively said to be a devastating indictment of the National Security Council and of many leading Administration officials - the Washington Post reported yesterday that the President had changed his testimony.

It said that at his first White House meeting he told the commission he approved the Israeli delivery of arms in August 1985, but at his second interview he said he was mistaken and had not given any such approval.

Sources close to the commission say White House officials are increasingly apprehensive, and believe the report may result in criminal charges.

One source called the material "explosive". The commission appears to have gathered more material than any of the said he was mistaken and had not given any such approval. Sources close to the commission say White House officials are increasingly apprehensive, and believe the report may result in criminal charges.

It appears that many White House officials, in the attempt to work out a public position on the Iran story, communicated with each other on the NSC computer, believing this more secure than the telephone.

Commons truce on personal attacks broken by 'rabble'

By Philip Webster and Nicholas Wood

The late night truce between the Government and opposition Chief Whips to stop personal attacks blew up within hours yesterday amid recriminations and noisy exchanges in the Commons which led the Speaker to tell MPs that they sounded like a rabble.

Mr Kinnock, the subject of a series of vitriolic Commons motions drawn up on Wednesday night but eventually withdrawn after objections from the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill, hit back immediately yesterday morning by likening his Conservative adversaries to bananas - thick skinned and yellow - and said that they had slipped from the "gutter to the sewer".

He then went to the Commons where he referred to the Prime Minister as President Reagan's "doorman". Mrs Margaret Thatcher, meanwhile, cheered on rowdily by her backbenchers, told the Commons that she had often been subject to personal attacks "but had never squealed or complained".

Labour sources were insisting last night that Downing Street had been involved in the drafting of Sir Marcus's motions. This was denied.

Mr Derek Foster, the Labour Chief Whip, demanded to see Mr Wakeham and told him that the motion peddled "lies and smears" about Mr Kinnock. In the meantime the Speaker had had the motions referred to him by the Commons Table Office and decided, as he told the House yesterday, that they were "irregular".

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Leading article, page 15

Thatcher issues new election hint

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

The Prime Minister yesterday gave a new pointer that a general election may not be far away when she released lengthy summaries of her Government's achievements since 1983, and its objectives for the rest of this Parliament.

A similar briefing exercise for MPs and parliamentary candidates limbering up for the campaign trail was conducted shortly before the last election.

The paper summarizing the Government's record, running to some 3,000 words and put out as a written parliamentary answer to a question from Mr Nicholas Soames, Conservative MP for Crawley, asserts progress in

virtually every area of national policy.

Among the achievements listed are the lowest inflation and the highest company profitability for 20 years and, since 1983, a growth rate outstripping the rest of the EEC countries, and rising total employment.

It promises the continuation of "prudent and sound" financial policies and moves to overcome unemployment by encouraging initiative and enterprise.

The health service will get "increasing resources", the education system will be improved by giving parents greater power and the rule of law will be vigorously upheld.

Paris talks to bring cut in interest rates

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

Prospects for a quick cut in the cost of borrowing in Britain and the rest of the world improved yesterday as the main financial powers unveiled plans for top-level talks this weekend.

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, will break off from his Budget preparations to go to meetings in Paris of the Group of Seven industrial nations. At the talks, Mr Lawson and his colleagues from the US, West Germany and Japan are expected to announce measures to boost growth in the strong nations to help the weak currencies, especially the dollar.

Japan is expected to cut its interest rates today. The prospect of this made the cost of money fall in the City yesterday to a level indicating lower bank base rates. City economists now think a 1 per cent cut is likely after the Budget or possibly sooner, leading to cheaper mortgages.

But the Government is anxious not to be seen to take the earliest opportunity to bring rates down when uncertainties about inflation remain. Yesterday, the Bank of England acted to discourage an early fall by leading in the money market at a penal rate.

Ministers are conscious that the Government's re-election hopes could be damaged by any serious weakness in sterling and would rather move a little behind the market's expectations, than risk being ahead of them. Although the growth figures in the money supply during January showed some improvement, it is too early to be sure that inflationary pressures in the economy are abating.

Prospects for lower interest rates will, however, be helped by any cuts in interest rates overseas. Japan - may announce a further cut in its discount rate from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent, which after the cut in West Germany's rates at

the end of last month would help to move the general level of world interest rates lower.

Sunday's meeting of the Group of Seven countries will be hoping to reach agreement on co-ordinated measures to keep world exchange rates more stable. The key to stability is the dollar's rate against the mark and yen, which has plunged over the past 18 months in response to the US trade deficit.

Currency markets will be looking for moves to expand the German and Japanese economies and possibly a renewed determination by the US to reduce its budget deficit. A cut in Japanese interest rates would set the meeting off to a good start.

Germany is expected to suggest either a plan to bring forward tax cuts planned for next year into this year or the possibility of making the tax cuts bigger.

The present tax reduction plan of DM19 billion (£7 billion) is in two stages with

Feed switch, page 21

the second stage worth DM9 billion. This could be re-formulated to give a greater stimulus to consumer spending.

Before the G7 meeting, there will be an informal meeting of the Group of Five - the US, West Germany, Japan, France and Britain.

US officials gave a warning that the meeting might produce only modest results as Mr James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, had failed to convince other countries to introduce a formal system of "reference zones" for leading currencies.

The most likely outcome of the meeting is thought to be a broadly worded agreement on appropriate exchange rates without any commitment to specific zones.

Tories reject claims of low research spending

By Sheila Gann, Political Staff

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday dismissed criticism of the Government's spending on research and development, assuring MPs that it was "at record levels" and higher than Britain's competitors.

Her remarks during Question Time were followed by an equally strong defence by Baroness Hooper, a Government spokesman, who assured peers that civil R & D was given "the necessary high priority".

Both were at odds with the findings of a House of Lords report which painted a picture of "turmoil and frustration" with the morale of the sci-

entific community at an all-time low.

The report drawn up by an all-party committee of peers with no political axe to grind has touched a raw nerve with the Prime Minister, who has a scientific background, and her Ministers.

During the Lords' debate on the report, Lady Hooper did not answer any of its criticisms or give any indication of the Government's response. Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, warned last night that the British people were set to become "the industrial peasantry of the 21st century" unless action was taken.

INSIDE Haughey leads with a minority

Mr Charles Haughey becomes Prime Minister of the Irish Republic for the third time next month - but heading a minority government.

After an inconclusive election he will need the support of Republican and left-wing independents to survive. The result was probably the worst possible one from the nation's point of view, bringing fears of instability as the Prime Minister manoeuvres to keep that support.

Page 2

Amal defeat

The defeat of the Shia Muslim Amal militias in west Beirut street battles signalled the end of their almost exclusive rule of the Muslim sector of the Lebanese capital.

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TIMES BUSINESS

Guinness acts

Guinness announced details of the reorganization of its spirits operations, which account for three-quarters of the company's profits.

Page 21

System X pact

Plessey and GEC are near agreement to share the search and development costs and marketing expenses of their System X digital exchange businesses.

Page 21

TIMES SPORT

Out of touch

Dick Jeays, a former chairman of the Sports Council, blames excessive coaching for the England Rugby Union team's unadventurous play.

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Portfolio Gold

There is £8,000 to be won today in The Times Portfolio Gold competition, double the usual amount as there was no winner yesterday.

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£3bn Tornado deal may go to Japan

By Harvey Elliott, Air Correspondent

The European-built Tornado strike jet is emerging as a strong contender for a huge Japanese defence contract worth up to £3 billion.

Support is growing within the Japanese Defence Agency and the Air Self-Defence Force for the Tornado which is built by a consortium of British, German and Italian aerospace companies.

And in an attempt to clinch the deal the European nations have offered to bring Japan in as a full member of the consortium to build their own special version of the aircraft. But if, within the next few weeks, the Japanese choose the Tornado, a new political and commercial "war" between Europe and America seems inevitable.

For America has regarded the Japanese defence market as virtually a "closed shop" and was convinced that if the Japanese decided to buy a foreign aircraft one of their two contenders for the contract - the McDonnell Douglas F18 or the General Dynamics F16 fighters - would automatically be chosen.

In recent weeks, however, salesmen from Panavia - the

multi-national organization set up to manage and market the Tornado - have detected a big change in Japanese thinking.

As a result of the new mood the Panavia sales team in Tokyo has been boosted and a range of new options put forward to the Japanese government in a renewed effort to clinch the deal.

Japan first announced that it was considering replacing its ageing Mitsubishi F1 fighter squadrons as long ago as 1979. But budget restraints and arguments about how much could be spent on defence held up the project. Throughout the last seven years, however, Tornado salesmen produced a series of detailed submissions to the Japanese, set up a local office and enlisted the support of senior European government ministers including Mrs Thatcher.

At the same time pressure was growing within Japan itself for their own aerospace industry to be given the contract by building a completely new aircraft.

So far a total of 929 Tornados have been ordered, mainly for the air forces of the three partners.

Begun pardon confirmed by Kremlin

Mr Gennady Gerasimov, the Kremlin spokesman, confirmed in Moscow yesterday that Mr Iosif Begun, the Jewish dissident, has been pardoned by a decree of the Supreme Soviet.

The announcement cleared up four days of embarrassing confusion about Mr Begun's status. Mr Gerasimov also confirmed the release of Dr Anatoly Koryagin.

Press conference, page 8
Bewildered US, page 14

Court puts restrictions on sale of spectacles

By David Cross

Spectacles will no longer be available over the counter to people without eye prescriptions after a High Court ruling in London.

Two judges have ruled that Magnivision NV, a Belgian-based spectacles firm, has contravened the 1958 Opticians Act which states that glasses must be sold under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner or optician.

Magnivision, which has some 90 retail outlets, had argued that the Act contravened the free-trade rules of the EEC.

The prosecution had been brought by the General Optical Council as a test case after a boy aged 13 bought a pair of spectacles from a Magnivision outlet in Cardiff. He was sold the glasses without a prescription after using a simple test card.

Ulstermen stumble on gold mine in the streets

By Martin Fletcher, Political Reporter

The Commons Public Accounts Committee is investigating an \$7.74 per cent increase over the past decade in injury compensation payments to Ulstermen who have tripped, or claim to have tripped, over pitfalls in public places such as ill-fitting paving stones.

These payments cost the British taxpayer a remarkable £4,124,000 last year, and at the present rate of increase the amount paid in compensation will soon exceed the £5.4

million spent in Northern Ireland each year on footpath maintenance.

Members of the PAC are in no doubt that the Ulstermen have stumbled on a wonderful mine to supplement their incomes, and in evidence to the committee Mr Daniel Barry, permanent secretary at Northern Ireland's Department of Environment (DOE) has admitted that there are estates in Belfast where someone from virtually every household had managed to find a convenient paving stone over which to fall.

In five years the number of claims has more than doubled to 5,389. Well under half are rejected. The average cost to the public purse of each settlement, including legal costs, is £1,568, according to the latest Northern Ireland Appropriation Accounts.

The PAC was alerted to what some MPs have described as a "clear abuse" by the Comptroller and Auditor General for Northern Ireland, Mr Louis Calvert, who soberly noted in his annual report the DOE's explanation that the increase was caused primarily

by "the growing propensity of the public to pursue claims against public authorities".

Mr Barry, in his evidence, went somewhat further. It seems that Northern Ireland courts take a somewhat harsher view than their mainland counterparts over what constitutes an unacceptable pitfall.

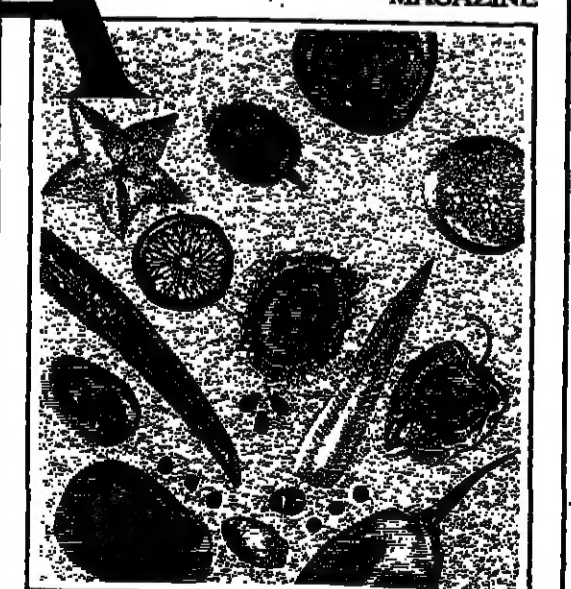
It also appears that district offices of the DOE have been told to settle claims of less than £300 to avoid the trouble and expense of going to court - notwithstanding the

Department's declared policy to "repudiate spurious and inadmissible claims, reduce inflated claims, and generally to minimise expenditure in this field".

This generosity has clearly not been lost on the people of Ulster, and Mr Barry agreed that there was an urgent need to amend the law.

Mr Robert Sheldon, the committee's Labour chairman, observed drily last night that "tripping over pavements seems to be a more expensive business in Northern Ireland than elsewhere".

la carte MAGAZINE



Open the March issue of A la carte for a world of different tastes...

Fruity exotica: unusual recipes by Elizabeth Lambert Ortiz.

Tom Jaime's stylish British food for Spring.

Jancis Robinson samples Chateau d'Yquem.

Sensational scallop dishes.

Gourmet travel in Italy.

A la carte

March issue on sale now at all good newsagents. Practically the most entertaining magazine ever.

NEWS SUMMARY

Unite against Aids, says Fowler

Britain needs to unite as a nation in the fight against Aids and to develop a Good Samaritan spirit towards sufferers of the disease, Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, said yesterday.

Mr Fowler, speaking at a Society of Magazine Editors lunch in London, called for an end to prejudice and discrimination against groups at higher risk, such as drug addicts and homosexuals. "When frightened by the problem of Aids we should not simply cross to the other side of the street. We have a responsibility and a duty towards the victims and we must not treat them as outcasts," he said. "The country must face this challenge as a united nation, preserving our humanity."

In Glasgow, Professor William Jarrett, a leading researcher, said early tests on an Aids vaccine might be attempted on human volunteers within the next year. But he emphasized the vaccine was not being developed to combat sexual transmission, but transmission through needles.

Death list Weapons victim cache

A man jailed as a member of the Irish National Liberation Army but freed two months ago on appeal became the latest victim early yesterday of an INLA feud.

Mr Michael Kearney, aged 33, who was on a death list recently issued by one of the warring factions, had been living away from his wife and five children and was killed when he came out of hiding to visit them.

He was found dead on the pavement in Springfield Avenue in Belfast's Ballymurphy district.

Police investigating the death of gunman David Gricewith, at Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland, a week ago, have recovered another three pistols, two silencers, a pump-action shotgun and three flick knives.

They have added them to six shotguns moved last Sunday in Dalby Forest near Pickering, North Yorkshire, and the sawn-off shotgun and pistol which Gricewith, aged 38, of Thorp, near Easingwold, had with him when he hijacked a police panda car last Thursday.

ICI fined £2,000

Imperial Chemical Industries was fined £2,000 by Teesside Magistrates yesterday over a toxic gas leak which killed a worker at the company's Billingham plant. Sixteen others had to be treated in hospital.

The escape of nitrous oxide occurred because the firm used reject material in its fertilizer factory without realizing that it was self-heating. Mr David Kyle, for the Health and Safety Executive, said. The temperature rose rapidly and a toxic cloud drifted about three miles over parts of Middlesbrough.

ICI admitted a breach of safety which led to the death last October of Mr David Moreton, aged 21, an ICI electrician of Edward Street, Seaham, Co Durham.

Happy to go home

Mrs Devina Thompson, who received a new heart, lungs and liver in a triple transplant operation two months ago, has recovered so well that she is to be allowed home today.

Doctors are satisfied that Mrs Thompson, aged 35, is well enough to leave Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, for the first time.

She will return to her family home in Rammarsh, Yorkshire, during the morning for a re-union with her daughter Stephanie, aged nine. Her husband, Peter, has been staying at the hospital with her.

BBC wins film ban

The BBC won an emergency injunction in the High Court yesterday stopping the Southampton branch of the National Union of Journalists from showing the Zircon spy satellite film, which has been the subject of actions under the Official Secrets Act.

The branch was planning to show the BBC film at a local cinema, but it was ordered to hand over all copies in its possession to the BBC within 24 hours.

Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Vice-Chancellor of the Supreme Court, said that the BBC clearly held the copyright and was entitled to restrain any breach. The hearing was adjourned for seven days to allow the national union to be represented.

Great Britain. Not-so-great Britain.

(An outsider's view)

The Economist asked American journalist, Richard Critchfield, to spend six weeks in this country.

The result of his stay? An 18-page survey - "An American's view of Britain."

You'll find it refreshing, intriguing, thought provoking, and tucked between the centre pages of today's Economist.

The Economist

Workers reminisce as Leyland gives way to Daf

By Ian Smith and Derek Harris

Every Thursday, in the social room where the pensioners who built Leyland's reputation gather to swap reminiscences, the snooker and domino tables reverberate with an exchange of good humoured insults. But yesterday, it was pervaded by the same air of gloom which shrouded the small, almost insignificant Lancashire town whose name is known internationally and carried on buses and trucks travelling almost every road in the western world.

Left-wingers hold key to Haughey's government

A minority administration led by Mr Charles Haughey will take office in the Irish Republic next month after an inconclusive general election in which Fianna Fail failed, for the fourth time, to get an overall majority (Richard Ford writes).

The Fianna Fail leader will have to rely on the support of a handful of independents - including an extreme republican and left-wingers - for support in the Dail.

A result which many say is the worst possible, from the nation's point of view, Mr Haughey will have to negotiate to secure his election as Taoiseach (prime minister) when the Dail meets on March 10.

Last night the auction had already begun with minority groups indicating that their support was conditional on the policies and plans Fianna Fail intended to implement.

Two of the independent deputies are opposed to the Anglo-Irish agreement, which Mr Haughey has pledged to do nothing to undermine.

He said his objection to Article One (of the agreement) which, he claims, gives Britain sovereignty over part of the island would be dealt with politically rather than tested in the republic's courts.

An assessment of the Fianna Fail leader's attitude to the deal came from the deputy leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party in Northern Ireland, Mr Seamus Mallon, who said Mr Haughey was an astute and pragmatic politician who, he had no doubt, "will huff and puff, but not blow the house down".

The survivor must now become their saviour

Charles Haughey, the great survivor of Irish politics yesterday savoured a bitter-sweet election triumph that brought him to the premiership for the third time, but without the clear popular mandate he had hoped for (Richard Ford writes).

The election result brings him success, once again, in a political career marked by extraordinary vicissitudes that would have destroyed a man without his determination to fulfil what he believes is his destiny as leader of the Irish people.

In 1982 his last administration was dogged by scandal, bad luck and misjudgment. A charge against his agent for voting twice was dismissed, a double murderer was arrested in the flat of his attorney general, journalists' phones were tapped and a cabinet minister used police equipment to bug a colleague.

In the coming months his party, and the nation, will want to see if the promise of the 1960s will be fulfilled in the poorer climes of the 1980s.

Rarely has an Irish politician excited such adulation and loathing, leaving very few neutral about an enigmatic man who, in 30 years, has always been in the headlines.

Yet among his supporters those who know him as "the Boss" or "CJ", he attracts a loyalty and devotion. His opponents grudgingly admire the tenacity with which Mr Haughey has survived.

Despite being a staunch republican - he burnt a Union Jack outside Trinity College on VE Day - Mr Haughey cracked down hard on the IRA during a border campaign when a minister in the sixties.

He was a Unionist in the sixties, a Republican in the seventies, a Unionist in the eighties.

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Mr Ronnie Kean worked at the Leyland foundry for 51 years and still remembers the mornings when a bridge leading to the assembly sites seethed with hundreds of workers who daily travelled from throughout Lancashire to jobs they believed secure.

Mr Kean, now 73, remembers when the workers were on piecework and there was a daily stampede of hungry family men who knew increased productivity meant a fat Friday night wage packet.

Then, he says, things changed and the stampede slowed to a leisurely walk following the introduction of measured work rates. It meant those on night shift were able to complete their assignments by 11.30pm.

Down at the Job Centre they waited apprehensively for developments in the Leyland saga which has already over the past 18 months seen a reduction in the workforce of 1,500 people.

Now employment prospects depend on Daf Trucks, founded in 1928 by Hub and Wim van Dorne in Eindhoven, southern Holland. It

started life as a designer and maker of trailers and has itself faced financial crises.

Hard-pressed by the world collapse in heavy truck sales in the early 1980s, Daf returned a loss in 1983 but fought back the following year to pre-tax profits which have continued to increase.

Britain is the biggest export market for Daf trucks and there are an estimated 13,000 on Britain's roads. But the company is still probably best known as the one-time manufacturer of Daf cars, a business sold in 1974 to Volvo.

There is a cabs and axles plant at Westerlo in Belgium with another plant in the Netherlands producing aircraft landing gear and specialist military vehicles.

It is because Daf has concentrated on heavier commercial vehicles that the newer ranges of Leyland's lighter vehicles is complementary to Daf products.

Yesterday Daf said there was a firm intention that there would be no job losses in either the Netherlands or Belgium.



The last vessel to be built on Teesside, the North Islands, setting sail for Havana, Cuba yesterday. It was built at Smith's Dock and the company will shut down in two weeks. Only a few men such as Mr Christopher Lane remain on the payroll.

Blakelock witness 'terrified'

A key prosecution witness in the Police Constable Blakelock murder trial is living in fear, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

Det Chief Supt Graham Melvin, who led the murder investigation, told the jury that Mr Jason Cobham, aged 18, feared "revenge attacks".

Earlier in the trial, Mr Cobham testified that he had seen one of the defendants push his way into the centre of the mob attacking PC Keith Blakelock, aged 40, during the Tottenham disturbances in October, 1985.

Mr Cobham had received letters from the Broadwater Farm defence committee, accusing him of being a "hypocrite", Mr Melvin said. He had been under immense pressure. "This is a young man who stood out against others when it was in his interests to say absolutely nothing. He was the first one who was not put off by the climate of fear."

Mr Michael Mansfield, for the defence, has alleged that Cobham had not witnessed the attack on the policeman and had "done a deal with the police".

Mr Cobham, who admitted taking part in the disturbances, denied the suggestion but agreed that he was living in accommodation paid for by the police.

Six people deny murder, riotous assembly and affray. They are Winston Silcott, aged 27, a greengrocer, of Broadwater Farm Estate; Mark Braithwaite, aged 19, unemployed, of Canbury Villas, Islington; Engrish Rashid, aged 20, unemployed, of Partridge Way, Wood Green, all north London; two juveniles aged 15, and another aged 16.

The trial was adjourned after a woman juror became ill.

According to British Airways, the cheapest single fare from Sri Lanka to London, which needs to be booked at least 14 days before departure, varies from £282 to £302 depending on the season.

Last night the Malaysian High Commission last night expressed deep concern over reports alleging involvement of Malaysians with the arrival in the UK of the Tamils.

The Commission said that the Malaysian Government would not allow the use of

Refugee battle Tamils threaten street protests

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Tamils threatened yesterday to demonstrate in London as indignation grew in their community about the fate of 58 would-be refugees.

The Home Office is preparing to fight a legal battle to prevent them being allowed into Britain, and the 58 will be detained until their future is resolved.

Mr Sinnappa Mahalingam, chairman of the Tamil Action Committee, said the community was appealing to the Government to admit the 58, saying Tamils here would accept them and look after them.

"Otherwise the community will be taking to the streets and demonstrating. We are planning this weekend to discuss demonstrations - picketing the Home Office at Queen Anne's Gate and Luncheon House, Croydon."

Mr Pat Mylvaganam, a Tamil-speaking Sri Lankan who is councillor for the Tamil Refugees Organization, threw more light on the racks victimizing would-be refugees. "On average the cost to a passenger is something like £1,500 to £1,800. All documents are provided by the agent with strict instructions not to reveal his name," he said.

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BT unions accused of hypocrisy

British Telecom last night accused unions of "pure hypocrisy" after allegations that customers will be overcharged for telephone calls because of problems arising out of their recent strike (Tim Jones writes).

Mr Alan Chamberlain, secretary of the British Telecommunications Union Committee, claims that during the dispute, Telecom "dumped" reports of faults made by customers who would now have to contact the company again before repairs could be carried out.

The company said: "Unions which took industrial action showed scant concern for the well-being of customers when they stopped work. Their present comments sound like pure hypocrisy."

The company had already stated that customers who felt entitled to a rebate should send a written claim to their local telephone office.

Four soldiers injured in training blast

An investigation was ordered by the Ministry of Defence yesterday after four soldiers were badly injured when a grenade exploded during a training exercise.

Two of the soldiers lost a hand, a third suffered stomach and facial injuries and the fourth, head and facial injuries. They were taken by helicopter from the training ground near Brecon, Powys, to hospital in Hereford. One of the soldiers was said to be in a critical condition.

An Army spokesman said: "Dealing with unexploded grenades is a routine part of the course. It is part of safety training and we are investigating what happened."

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Two men jailed for part in bugging of Seychelles exile

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Two private detectives who tapped telephone calls made by Mr Gerard Hoarau, the assassinated exiled Seychelles politician, were jailed yesterday at the Central Criminal Court, after being convicted of obstruction or corruption charges linked to the bugging.

A former British Telecom engineer was given a suspended prison sentence for accepting £700 for setting up the bugging operation on the north London house used by Mr Hoarau.

The Seychelles politician, leader of a resistance movement called MPR, died on November 28, 1985, when he was shot while returning from a doctor's appointment.

At the start of the trial last week, the Crown emphasized that it was not suggested the three were in any way connected to the killing.

William Underwood, aged 59, a private detective, from Twickenham, south-west London, was given a 12-month sentence, including three months suspended, for obstructing the course of justice by removing bugging equipment after the shooting.

David Coghlan, aged 45, a private detective, of Prestwick, Manchester, convicted of two counts of making corrupt payments, was given two sentences of six months to run concurrently, with two months suspended in each.

David Richards, aged 44, the former telephone engineer, was given two four-month prison sentences to run concurrently and suspended for 12 months. Richards and Coghlan were accused of conspiring to obstruct justice.

None of the three could be charged under the new Interception of Communications Act because the bugging took place before the Act came into effect. When the men were charged it was decided that the Wireless Telegraphy Act offered penalties which were too small.

Sentencing Underwood, Mr Justice Potts told him he accepted the point that he had no knowledge of the plot to kill Mr Hoarau and that "until the killing occurred you had no knowledge that the operation you had arranged in

Edgware would have that result."

The judge said that he was not sentencing him for the bugging either. But by the evening of the day Mr Hoarau was killed "you knew, I have no doubt whatsoever, that the operation you had set up had played a part, or was likely to have played a part in the death of the man. I proceed on the basis that you must have known it might have played a part."

By removing equipment from the house used for the bugging, Underwood must have known it could have been of the greatest interest to the police, the judge said.

When interviewed by police he had lied and concealed things from them. The judge said that watching him during the trial he did not think he had been frank with the court either. "I use the expression 'frank'. Others might be blunter."

The prosecution could not show Underwood's actions had impeded the police inquiry but people should co-operate with the police. Underwood had done the opposite.

The judge told Coghlan that he thought he had corrupted the engineer. Richards was told: "You knew perfectly well what you were doing and received money on a corrupt basis."

Scotland Yard detectives suspect that Mr Hoarau died at the hands of an agent of the Seychelles government, the day before the exiled leader was due to move to a new safe house in London.

The order to kill is thought to have come after evaluation of material provided by the bugging operation. Mr Hoarau was suspected of plotting a fresh coup.

The bugging team had been monitoring the Seychelles exile movement for months, listening to telephone calls from the Hoarau home since the spring of 1985, calls from the house of another Seychelles exile near by and a telephone kiosk they used as a security precaution.

Packages of tape recordings were airfreighted to the Seychelles for evaluation.

The information gathered by the bugging team, paid about £9,000 for equipment and work, unwittingly provided the intelligence which placed a killer with a Sterling sub-machine gun outside Mr Hoarau's temporary home.

At the beginning of the trial the prosecution underlined the three were not connected to the shooting but the bugging was being carried out on behalf of the Seychelles government.

Mr Hoarau had been linked to attempts by mercenaries to take over the island in 1981, and three years later.

The bugging team operated by fixing a short-wave transmitter to a junction box which connected to Mr Hoarau's telephone. They started by working from a car, and then were set up in a house close to the Hoarau home.

Two days before his death an appointment was made for Mr Hoarau, aged 34, to receive an influenza vaccination. As he returned to Greencourt Avenue, Edgware, he was struck by three bullets from a sub-machine gun. The assassin and an aide had been seen loitering in the street a few minutes earlier.

No evidence was found that the bugging team recorded that particular appointment being arranged. The gunman vanished without trace. Detectives from the Yard's anti-terrorist squad investigated how he could have been waiting to strike. They checked the telephone and a junction box on a telephone pole near by.

The search revealed a transmitter and the police traced this to the bugging team through the manufacturer.

Police would like to question a fourth Briton, Mr Ian Withers, who ran a private detective agency and was the man named in court as allegedly initiating the bugging. He has admitted organizing the 1982 bugging.

Mr Withers, aged 44, a former policeman, who admits working for the Seychelles government as a security consultant until last March, was on the island at the time of the shooting.



Mrs Margaret Hughes says a tearful goodbye to her daughter Marlene at Strasbourg airport yesterday.

Mothers win right to see children

After a brief, bizarre and emotional family reunion the two daughters of Mrs Margaret Hughes, one of a group of women in the "mothers of Algeria" case, flew back to Algeria from Strasbourg yesterday with their fathers and a posse of Algerian officials (Richard Owen writes).

But Mrs Hughes, who had not seen her daughters for six years, said an agreement had been reached with the Algerian authorities guaranteeing her, and three French mothers in the same predicament, regular access.

Mrs Hughes, who was married to an Algerian but has remarried and lives in Jersey, had joined a group of mostly French women marching from

Duress no defence in murder trials

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The Law Lords overturned a 1975 decision yesterday when they ruled unanimously that murderers or people who aided and abetted a murder could not claim as a defence that their crimes were committed under duress.

The five Law Lords, led by Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, rejected appeals by four convicted killers who claimed they should have been acquitted of murder because they acted under the orders of other men and feared for their lives.

Lord Hailsham said that if those accused of murder were allowed to plead that they had acted under pressure, it would

New ruling on death in custody of 'Angel'

A jury at the second inquest on Hell's Angel Mr John Mikkelsen, who died in police custody, was directed yesterday to return a verdict of manslaughter. An earlier verdict of unlawful killing by neglect had been quashed in the High Court.

Mr Mikkelsen, aged 34, of Salters Road, North Kensington, west London, a member of the Windsor chapter of the Angels, died in West Middlesex Hospital in July 1985 shortly after being taken in police custody to Hounslow police station, after an incident with two other Hell's Angels at Feltham.

Mr Frederick Kraft claimed he saw police repeatedly hitting his son Alan and Mr Mikkelsen with truncheons at the scene.

Dr David Paul, the Hounslow Coroner, said Mr Alan Kraft's general attitude and response at being questioned about a car meant there was no doubt the arrest was lawful. There was "no evidence whatsoever" that the police used unreasonable force.

"My responsibility is to take away from you the verdict of unlawfully killed by a positive act."

"There is no question of you deciding that Mikkelsen's subsequent death was as a result of an active unlawful act at the scene."

For a verdict of unlawfully killed by neglect, the standard of proof "must be very high."

"You must be sure that an officer or a number of officers had the duty of the care, health and welfare of Mikkelsen; that the officer or officers failed to do what he or they ought to have done and that failure was a subsequent cause of Mikkelsen's death."

They also had to be sure that the police had acted recklessly. This was a very gross degree of lack of care.

Art thefts fixed by businessman

A successful businessman who had paintings stolen to order was jailed for eight years yesterday.

Police found £400,000 worth of stolen goods, including many art objects, at James Jack's home.

Lord Sutherland told Jack at the High Court in Edinburgh: "I find it difficult to see why you thought it necessary to receive all this stolen property when it appears that you ran successful businesses and could have afforded to buy them."

Jack, aged 47, of Arnot Tower, Scotlandwell, Fyfe, even paid a thief to steal two paintings which he admired from his solicitor's home, he said.

Mr Colin MacAulay, for the

prosecution, said that Jack, a director of three companies, had business interests including nursing homes and a leisure park. Police found £52,000 in a safety deposit box.

Jack admitted 36 charges of receipt, one of housebreaking and theft, and a firearms charge.

Police officers found his home was filled with valuables. A video film was made and shown on the BBC Crimewatch programme, and there were many calls from owners.

The thefts stretched back to 1969 and the haul included many paintings, among them a Whistler watercolour worth £100,000 and a Millais valued at £50,000.

Doctor calls for winter holidays on the NHS

Doctors should be able to prescribe therapeutic winter holidays in the sun on the National Health Service for people with stress disorders, a leading specialist claimed yesterday (Our Social Services Correspondent writes).

Dr Malcolm Carruthers, director of clinical services at the Bethlem Royal and Maudsley Hospitals in London, said that much stress-related sickness and many psychosomatic disorders could be treated more cost-effectively by spending a week in the sun rather than two or three days in hospital.

"The cost of admitting someone to a London teach-

ing hospital is more than £100 per day, not including the price of treatment", Dr Carruthers said. "For every two or three days spent in hospital, someone could spend two weeks in ideal conditions abroad for the same price."

But Dr Carruthers, who is also director of the Positive Health Centre in Harley Street, central London, emphasized that an unhealthy holiday could often result in raised stress levels, nervous exhaustion and upset body systems.

To get the maximum health benefit a holiday destination should be easy to get to and be within the same time zone.

Kate Adie wins top TV award

The television industry rallied to the defence of its own last night as the Royal Television Society gave Miss Kate Adie, the BBC reporter, its highest award - for international news coverage for her reporting of the American bombing raid on Libya.

The award was seen as a slap in the face to Mr Norman Tebbit, the Conservative Party chairman, who complained that the BBC's reporting of the event was biased.

Her work was termed "a fine piece of reporting in perhaps the most difficult of all situations."

Other awards: Television Journalist of the Year, Mr John Suchet of Independent Television News, who covered the overthrow of President Marcos in the Philippines; Home Current Affairs, BBC-1's *Panorama*, for its programme on the John Stalker affair; International Current Affairs, BBC-1's *Everyman*, for its report on the Afghanistan war; Cameraman of the Year, Mr Mike Inglis of ITN, for his coverage of the Wapping dispute.

Home News: *Britain's Most Wanted Woman*, Judge Award, Miss Esther Rantzen, for "her single-minded devotion to use the reach of television to help the powerless and disadvantaged."

Granada Reports was named Regional Daily News Magazine of the Year; London Weekend Television's *London Programme* received the regional current affairs award for *Death of a Hell's Angel*.

Bail for four football fans

By Harry Debelius

A magistrate in the northern Spanish town of Tolosa set bail at 50,000 pesetas (£262) yesterday for each of four British football supporters held concerning incidents on a train travelling to Madrid. Eight others were set free.

The 12, who were travelling to Madrid for England's friendly international against Spain on Wednesday, were taken off the express the previous day by the Basque regional police force and held in Tolosa after a complaint by employees of the state-owned railway system.

The incidents allegedly involved attacking the ticket collector and pretending to throw him off the train, throwing bottles and tins around the train, and annoy-

ing passengers.

Six of the eight England supporters arrested after a disturbance in Burgos, northern Spain, before the international, may be freed tomorrow, after 72 hours in custody, according to the British Embassy in Madrid.

Mr Roland Boyes, Labour MP for Houghton and Washington, and lifelong supporter of Sunderland FC, yesterday demanded new laws giving power to the courts to withdraw the passports of football supporters convicted of violence in foreign countries.

He said he would be tabling a question to Mr Douglas Hurd, Home Secretary, requesting action "as a matter of the utmost urgency."

"We cannot risk having our

national team banned. It would be a great humiliation and we cannot allow a handful of thugs to have unrestricted travel throughout the world, bringing disgrace to the team, to the sport and to Britain," he said.

A bus carrying British football supporters crashed on a snowy highway in Burgos yesterday, seriously injuring the coach driver and two passengers, and delaying the return home of about 40 other passengers.

Police said that 15 more passengers were treated and released from a Burgos hospital.

The bus collided in the early hours with a tractor trailer on the city's snow-covered ring road.

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February 19 1987

PARLIAMENT

Sex film decision under fire

The Prime Minister said during question time that it was disgraceful that a few left-wing teachers in the Inner London Education Authority should attempt to jeopardize children's safety by refusing to let them see a video warning of the risks of sex attacks.

Mr William Cash (Stafford, C) has asked: Does she share my deep concern that certain left-wing teachers have banned a video in London, which would have enabled children to be properly informed about sex attacks, simply because the police recommended that it should be shown?

Mrs Thatcher: Parents will be rightly appalled that children are to be at risk because of this anti-police demonstration by left-wing teachers.

UK research is defended

Britain had a much better record than its leading competitors in funding research and development, the Prime Minister said in question time.

Mr Nigel Forster (Cardiff and Wallington, C) asked her "to consider the disappointing level of civilian research and development in this country".

Mrs Thatcher: Government expenditure on research and development is at a record level. United Kingdom-funded civilian research and development, as a proportion of national output, exceeds that of Japan and the United States. Our proportion spent on all research and development exceeds that in Germany.

Spending on technology

Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Employment, replying to a question from Lord Hatch of Lusby (Lab), defended the Government's spending on training for new technology during questions. The Manpower Services Commission, he said, spent £30 million a year on such initiatives as part of its £1.5 billion training budget.

Less radiation in sheep

Questioned in the Commons about sheep and lambs contaminated by radiation from the Chernobyl nuclear accident, Mr Donald Thompson, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said that radioactivity levels in most sheep within the restricted areas in Cumbria, Wales and Scotland were stable or declining slowly.

"Extensive live monitoring of sheep which have left the areas has demonstrated that levels fall rapidly when the sheep graze uncontaminated pastures. About 42,000 of the sheep had been tested up to now and less than 0.1 per cent had failed."

Suppliers may be sold off

A study by Samuel Montagu and Cooper and Lybrand of the feasibility of privatising the Crown Suppliers is to cost £97,600 plus expenses, Mr Christopher Chope, Under-Secretary of State for the Environment, said in a written reply.

Food is safe

The level of mercury found in food and drink in this country was less than one-third of the safety level recommended by the World Health Organization, Mr Donald Thompson, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said during Commons questions.

Opposition outrage at Leyland Truck sale

As had been widely predicted, Leyland Trucks and Freight Rover, the British commercial vehicle companies, are to join with DAF, the Dutch lorry, coach and car builders, to form a new Anglo-Dutch joint venture, MPV were told.

The Commons announcement by Mr Paul Channon, Secretary of Trade and Industry, was greeted with cheers from Conservative MPs but protests from the Opposition.

Mr Channon said that more than 2,200 jobs would be lost as a result of the rationalization of Austin Rover, but her foresaw the company continuing as an important car producer and exporter.

Mr Channon said: I am pleased to be able to announce today the Government's approval of the Rover Group's 1987 corporate plan. The plan is reviewed annually to cover a rolling period of five years ahead; the strategy in this plan, which relates to the period 1987-91, will evolve in that period to meet market developments.

"The plan sets out a positive course for the continuation of Austin Rover as a major producer and leading exporter of cars made in Britain. The programme of model collaboration with Honda will be taken forward with a new medium-size car - AR8 - for which a manufacturing agreement should shortly be concluded."

The future relationship between the companies will of course continue to develop in the light of experience, but it is the intention of both companies that the relationship should be a long-term one and should extend beyond the life of existing contracts.

The corporate plan provides for the new K series engine to be taken forward to full production and used in Austin Rover's smaller engine cars.

Following negotiations, Rover Group and DAF have proposed that Leyland Trucks, DAF Trucks, and Freight Rover shall combine to form a new Anglo-Dutch joint venture.

As recommended by the Rover Group board, the Government has accepted the proposals which create a company with the capability to achieve a major presence in the European commercial vehicle market.

These proposals build upon important existing distribution links between companies. RG will take a 40 per cent shareholding in the new group based on the value of the assets they bring to the merged operations and will have board representation. DAF will hold the remaining 60 per cent.

Market conditions permitting, it is the firm intention of RG and DAF to float the company within two to three years.

Within the joint company Freight Rover, who are planning to invest in a major model replacement programme, will continue to manufacture vans at its Common Lane site in Birmingham. Leyland will continue as the focal point for truck manufacture in the UK, and I expect the Albion plant to have a continuing role in the joint operation as a producer of axles.

The Scammell plant at Watford will be closed and its production transferred to Leyland.

The engine and foundry plant at Leyland will not be part of the new company and activities will be gradually run down for closure by the end of 1988. Some 1,700 jobs will be lost through these closures and a further 560 through slimming of the Leyland and Albion operations. Employment levels at Freight Rover are expected to be maintained.

As part of the restructuring, the Government intends to write off the accumulated debts of the Leyland Bus and Leyland Trucks left in Rover Group and the restructuring costs resulting from their sale.

The Government intends to provide up to £760 million for this purpose. I am laying an order today under the Industry Act, 1980, and Rover Group will hold a general meeting in March.

In short these proposals will:

- Give the go-ahead to Rover's corporate plan;
- Safeguard the manufacture of trucks within the UK in the context of a new European joint venture;
- Free Rover Group from the accumulated debt of the truck and bus businesses.

Mr John Smith, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, said that there was dismay in many parts that 2,400 jobs would go. That the engine plant at Chorley would disappear completely and that the Scammell plant at Watford was to be transferred.

Could the House be assured that the stronger links envisaged with Honda would not lead to a similar arrangement on the lines proposed between Leyland vehicles and DAF? What of the future development of Leyland Rover on which the statement remained significantly silent?

DAF would have clear control of future operations. DAF's annual report in 1985 had stated that the company would maintain its independence and its own engineering capability. DAF seemed to have achieved its objective. What had the British Government achieved?

Freight Rover was a very successful company with increasing sales and an increasing workforce. Was its inclusion in the deal a sweetener for DAF? It appeared that control of Leyland vehicles was being surrendered because it was making a loss, but control of Freight Rover was being surrendered because it was making a profit.

If and when the flotation occurred, what would happen to the proceeds of the 40 per cent share? Would it go to the taxpayer or would it be used to finance future development of Austin Rover?

"Is it not the case that what we are witnessing today is the effective surrendering of control of the British truck and van industry and that is something no government should be proud of?"

Mr Channon said that Mr Smith was not living in the real world. From the questions it would not be apparent that the lorry industry had been "losing" £1.5 million a week and £300 million over the past five years.

What had been achieved was a situation where there would be a European operation with a turnover of £1,000 million which made it the fourth largest lorry company in Europe. That was good news for the lorry industry in this country, not bad.

There would be firm plans for the future of Freight Rover with design and development of a new range of models and with an opportunity to develop a substantial export business. By the 1990s there was a chance that exports would amount to 20 to 25 per cent of production.

There was no suggestion of a Honda merger with Austin Rover.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SDP), Alliance spokesman on trade and industry, said the announcement about the truck division was a sad epitaph to the eight years the Government had been responsible for British Leyland.

Mr Robert Atkins (South Ribbles, C) said that the deal offered the best possible future for those working in Leyland since the alternative of remaining in the Rover Group was simply unacceptable.

Mr John MacGregor, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, insisted that the economy was in robust shape and that the Government was the only party capable of dealing with the increasingly venomous rough and tumble of electoral argument was largely put aside when Mr Kinnoch visited a building site in the neighbouring constituency of Ebbw Vale to cut the first sod for a new Greenwiche council development of 47 houses.

He was welcomed by Mr Peter Bottomley, the local Tory MP and a major transport minister, who, like Mr Kinnoch, generally spared his listeners another rehearsal of party political points.

The only awkward moment came when Mr Kinnoch, in yellow hard-hat at the controls of a JCB digger, almost took bloody if unintentional revenge on the press. His mechanical scoop veered sharply to the right, narrowly missing decapitating a ducking photographer.

Mr Kinnoch concentrated his remarks on the Budget, saying that Mr Nigel Lawson was planning to revive the "hallowed Tory tradition of buying the ballot" by giving away £3 billion to £4 billion in tax cuts.

Arguing that the money should be spent on public

services and industrial investment to boost jobs, the Labour leader said that average household debt now almost equaled income and that the "silly spending spree" could not last.

The Conservatives would reverse any Budget tax cuts by doubling value-added tax rates if they won the election, he said.

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Mrs Margaret Thatcher asserted during Prime Minister's questions that she has never "squealed or complained" about attacks made on her by the Opposition.

Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) had suggested that she had made an ass of her Chief Whip (Mr John Wakeham) on Wednesday night by allowing 10 Downing Street to bypass him and use Mr Tristan Garel-Jones (Vice-Chamberlain of the House of Lords, Lab) twice called out: "What about Edwina Currie?"

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) called for order and added: "It sounds like a rattle."

Tory pledge to keep faith with farmers and planning laws

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Government has no intention of abandoning either support for farmers or proper strategic planning backed by statute. Mr William Waldegrave, Minister for the Environment, said yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, which has been among the sharpest critics of the Government's proposals to ease restrictions on developments in rural areas, he said that a huge shift was underway in the management of the countryside.

Since the last war the pursuit of food production had been conducted in a single-minded, almost ruthless, way. Agriculture had been given a unique place in the councils of the land.

The complexity of the process of changing direction in such a fundamental national policy was not yet fully appreciated. The momentum of existing policy was immense, and huge interests were at stake.

"An era when the increase in farm production, regardless of markets, was a part of the structure of national policy is now ending," Mr Waldegrave said.

"I say thank goodness so will many farmers, who knew in their hearts that the conveyor belt of increasing productivity, combined with over-pricing was bound to

carry them into conflict with wider society in the end."

But Mr Waldegrave promised that neither the Government nor the Conservative Party, whose ancient roots lay in the countryside of England, would abandon villages and small towns to the near dereliction they had faced.

Public pressure is mounting against plans by the Dorset Estate to plant a 750-acre conifer forest at Glen Lodmoor, 20 miles west of Perth, Tayside.

The Forestry Commission, which can approve grants of about £100 an acre for planting, is strongly behind the scheme. But local residents in the Glen and at Comrie, which thrives on tourists attracted by the beauty of the area, believe that the forest will seriously affect life there.

A petition bearing 1,000 names opposed to the proposal has been gathered.

twice in the past 100 years as a result of agricultural depression.

Since then, however, the assumption in favour of agricultural use when considering applications for development had been malign rather than benign.

It had directed development from good agricultural land to worse at the expense of ecological and environmental interests, and had contributed

to the shoddiness of much of the developments which local councils had allowed on green field sites.

"I believe its removal will allow more access to the countryside, more jobs for country people, some income for hard-pressed farmers and the chance for higher quality developments," he said.

But Mr Waldegrave made a firm commitment that a proper strategic planning system would continue. The Government had no intention of trying to solve the housing shortage in the south of England by abandoning planning controls.

The refusal to allow a new town in the Green Belt at Tillingham Hall in Essex showed that the Government was perfectly willing to be robust in defence of established Green Belt and conservation policies.

Mr Waldegrave denied suggestions that the Government, by allowing more appeals than its predecessors, had led developers to believe it was always worth having a go.

But it was particularly anxious that the planning systems should not strangle small firms, and the message had still not got through to local authorities that redundant farm buildings should be converted to reasonable alternative uses.

'Attorney' falsely claimed credentials

The self-styled "king of conveyancing" was yesterday convicted of falsely suggesting he had legal qualifications.

During a four-day trial at Wood Green Crown Court in north London, John Watson, aged 46, claimed that the prosecution was malicious and a "fit-up" by the legal profession.

Watson, of Maidstone Road, Sidcup, Kent, denied two charges under the Trades Descriptions Act that he had made false statements by claiming he was entitled to use the letters "Att at Law" and "AILEX (R)" after his name.

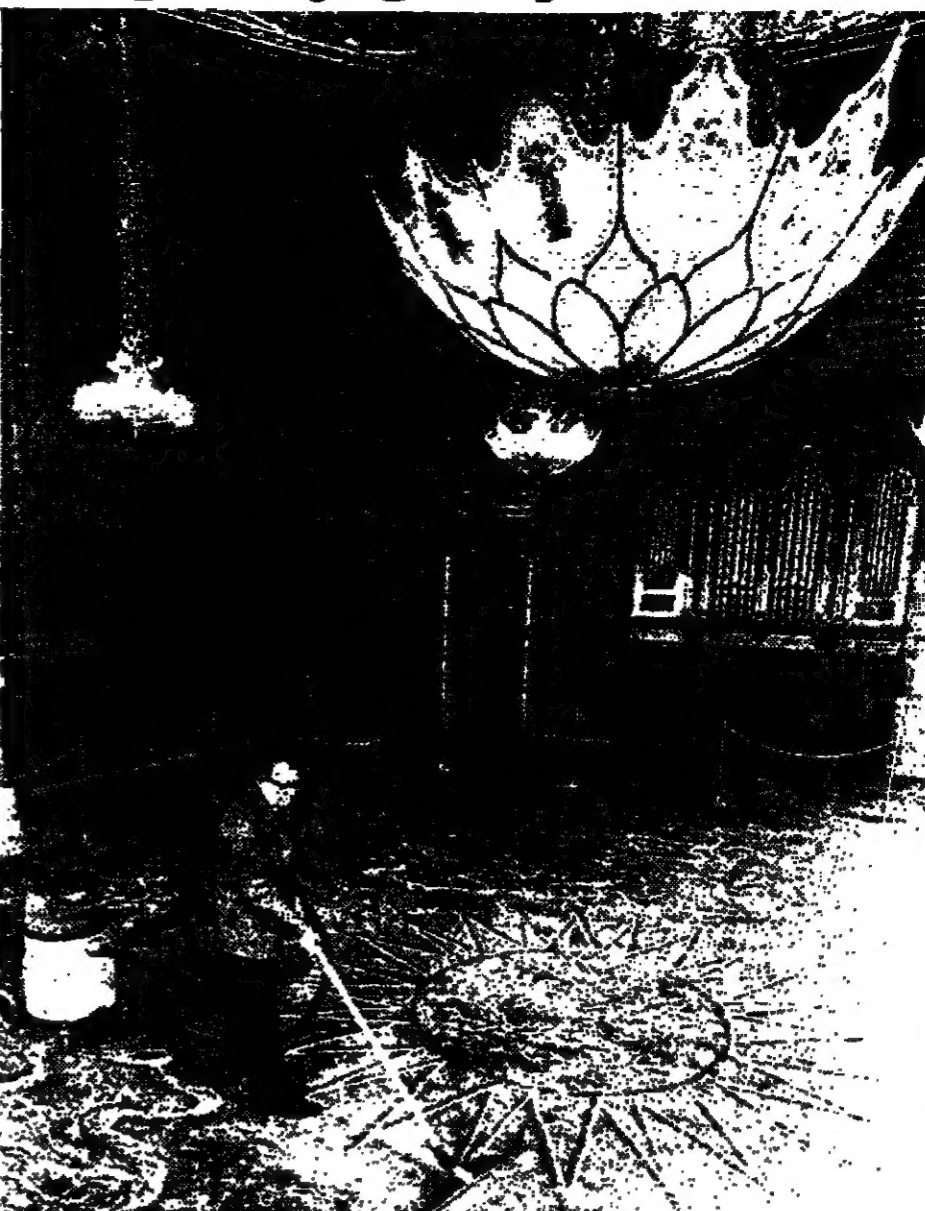
But the jury found him guilty and Watson was conditionally discharged for 12 months and ordered to pay £500 costs.

After the case Watson, who runs a firm called Homes and Business from St James Way, Sidcup, and is the author of two books on how to buy and sell property without a solicitor, described the verdict as "unbelievable" and said he was "very unhappy".

Mr Barry Lane, a local government officer, told the court he was encouraged to use Watson's conveyancing service because of the letters after his name, believing they meant the defendant was an associate of the Institute of Legal Executives and that he had some sort of qualifications from abroad.

In his defence Watson said, he used the letters because he offered clients the power of attorney and because he was a "retired" associate of the institute.

Regency glory restored



Cleaner Mr Grahame Davies gives the final touch to a re-creation of a Regency carpet laid in the Music Room of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. The £90,000 piece was modelled on a fragment of the original, which was removed in 1848. (Photograph: Stephen Markeson)

Libraries urged to show more enterprise

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

Public libraries have been urged to shake off their staid image by setting up joint ventures with the private sector to generate more income and improve services.

A report by the British Library and the Library and Information Services Council also calls for more daring and a willingness to run the risk of failure with experiments.

Joint ventures could also benefit the private sector by stimulating the development of the information industry.

Mr Kenneth Cooper, chief executive of the British Library, cited the example of a "teleshopping" venture in Gateshead. The library and social services there were co-operating with a supermarket chain to provide information on goods and services.

Enterprise was also being shown by the authorities in Motherwell, Scotland, where the public could hire personal computers from their library.

Mr Cooper said he would like to see libraries and government departments working more with private companies to promote community information such as transport schedules and concerts. The two sectors could also co-operate in developing computerized databases.

The report expressed concern that advances in computer-based media could reduce public access to information, because not enough people had access to computers.

Sale room

Drawing by Constable fetches record £62,700

By Huon Mallalieu

The English drawings and watercolours from the collection of the late Sir John Witt made £457,750 at Sotheby's yesterday, with only 3.6 per cent, or five lots, bought in.

Prices were generally much higher than expected, since the collection was notable for pleasing, rather than great, examples.

An exception was Constable's pencil drawing of East Bergholt Church (detail below). This was indeed a fine item and it made a record for a Constable drawing, £62,700 paid by Agnew, (estimate £25,000 to £35,000). It had been given to Sir John by his parents when he graduated from Oxford in 1929.

Sir Robert Witt, his father, set up the great photographic library at the Courtauld Institute, and it was fitting that a

grey wash drawing by Cotman from Sir John's collection was bought as a memorial to him, on behalf of the Courtauld. It made £2,970 (estimate £1,000 to £1,500).

A second Constable pencil drawing, a spirited Lake District landscape showing Glaramara in Borrowdale, went to the leading London dealer, Anthony Reed, at £37,400 (estimate £15,000 to £20,000).

Among the private bidders was an anonymous British collector who participated by telephone. He paid a remarkable £25,300 for a charming water colour by William Henry Hunt of a girl reading a letter by candle-light - a favourite of Sir John's - (estimate £3,000 to £5,000).



Weekend shopping guide

Fish at good price but check quality

There is a superb selection of fresh fish again this week, and prices are reasonable.

Plaice, cod and smoked haddock are cheaper. Cod is unchanged, but codling is up by about 4p a lb. Cod fillets at £1.80 and cutlets at £1.90 are excellent quality. If buying whole plaice, get the male fish as the female is breeding and likely to have large roes. Mackerel is plentiful and cheap at 45 to 96p a lb, but much of it is trawled.

The better quality fish comes from the West Coast and is at the higher end of the price range. Herrings are plentiful, but watch quality.

Good value buys are skate wings at about £1.50 a lb; haddock, £1.46; cod £1.20; haddock, £2.30; grey mullet £1.10; whitebait £1.60 and scallop 55p each. Wild salmon is around £8.30 a lb and farm salmon a more enticing £3.20.

Meat prices are stable and any changes are to the benefit of the customer. Beef topside, silverside, rump steak, brisket and mince are marginally cheaper.

Boneless brisket at between £1.32 and £1.78 a lb, pot roasted with some home grown vegetables, could be a labour-saving alternative to casseroles and stews.

The best value vegetables are all home grown. Savoy and winter cabbages are 15 to 20p a lb, potatoes 11-15p, swedes 15-25p, leeks 25-50p, brussels sprouts 20-25p, and mushrooms 40-45p a half.

Loose carrots are a best buy at 10-15p a lb, but the washed and prepacked samples which are grown under straw are double that price. Cauliflower are still expensive at 60-90p each. English Jerusalem artichokes at 30-40p a lb are

finishing soon. Two newcomers this week are Egyptian cars, and King Edward potatoes, 22-25p a lb.

Salad ingredients are in reasonable supply for the time of year. Chinese leaves at 50-80p a head are a good alternative to the more expensive iceberg lettuce at 60p to £1 a head.

Tomatoes are expensive at 60-85p a lb and are quite scarce. Celery, which is lovely raw or cooked, costs 40-60p a head depending on size.

There is a wonderful selection of fruit in the shops. Look out for home grown Jonagold apples at 38-40p a lb and new in the shops this week. Fine apples are plentiful now and small ones are as little as 75p each. Grapefruit at 10-25p each, lemons and oranges at 8-20p each, are abundant, but it is nearing the end of the season for satsumas and clementines.

Of the stone fruit, the Cape and Chilean red, black and golden plums are probably the best value at 60-80p a lb. Early forced rhubarb at 45-60p a lb is in peak supply.

Some meat offers at shops and supermarkets include Dewhurst whole four ribs of beef, 99p a lb for sets of three, and bacon joints 109p a lb. Asda fresh or frozen leg of pork, 89p a lb, and fresh whole chicken (3lb 15oz) at 69p a lb.

Presto British boneless brisket of beef is £1.32 a lb; Sainsbury's fresh chicken, 59p a lb; Beef topside, £1.78 a lb; Bejam, New Zealand leg of lamb down 29p to £1.19 a lb, and Bejam roasting chicken, 59p a lb. Tesco British pork chops are £1.18 a lb and British foreleg of beef on the bone is £1.38 a lb.



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WORLD SUMMARY

Iran and Iraq in pact on city raids

Iran and Iraq agreed yesterday to a two-week moratorium on the bombardment of each other's cities, in a move which brought relief to civilians but scepticism from diplomats (Nicholas Beeson writes).

Following Baghdad's announcement on Wednesday that it would halt air attacks on Iranian cities for two weeks, Tehran surprised observers by saying yesterday that it was willing to stop its artillery bombardment of Iraqi cities. The so-called "cease of the cities", a by-product of the bloody trench warfare on the southern front, has already claimed at least 3,000 Iranian and 500 Iraqi civilian deaths.

Both sides took advantage of the hours remaining before the moratorium at noon to launch attacks, with Iraqi planes raiding six towns, and Iranian long-range artillery shelling Iraqi targets only minutes before the deadline. Iraq said that its gesture was prompted by new attempts at reaching a negotiated settlement, but experts believe that Baghdad's pilots needed a rest after fierce fighting.

Oilfields No road take-over to Rome

Athens — The Greek Government has decided to seize control of its only oilfield, west of Thessaloniki, from the foreign consortium which discovered the deposits in 1974 and has since been extracting 25,000 barrels of crude a day (Mario Modiano writes).

The North Aegean Petroleum Company, which groups Canadian, US and West German interests, yesterday expressed shock and surprise at the move. The consortium, whose main shareholder turned down a buy-out offer in December, claims it has already invested \$430 million to develop the oilfields.

Strasbourg — Mindful of a campaign by Sir Henry Plumb, the new President of the European Parliament, against wasteful spending, MEPs yesterday narrowly voted against a controversial proposal to transfer the entire chamber and staff to Rome for a week in March to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the Treaty of Rome, the EEC's founding document (Richard Owen writes).

The trip would have cost nearly £1 million. Now Parliament will instead send a smaller delegation consisting of the 50 MEPs and officials who normally meet every month in Brussels.

White seats under fire

Harare — Preliminary work has begun to abolish the 20 seats reserved for white MPs in Zimbabwe's House of Assembly (Jan Raath reports). Mr. Dymally Mutasa, the Speaker, said this week that a Cabinet committee had started drawing up proposals for the amendment that is certain to condemn Mr Ian Smith, the former Rhodesian Prime Minister, to sideline politics.

On April 18, the seventh anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence, the constitution guaranteeing 20 white seats in the Assembly, instead of by the full 100 seats demanded since the Lancaster House constitution came into effect.

Mr Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, has frequently voiced his determination to eject this "racist" segment of the constitution, and with 66 seats of the Assembly under his party's control, has the power to do so within his grasp.

Lynching attacked Nuclear plant shut

Nairobi — Kenya's Daily Nation newspaper yesterday called for the bringing to book of students at Kenyatta University, on the outskirts of the city, who earlier this week burned to death a suspected thief and seriously injured his companion (Alistair Matheson writes).

The two, suspected of stealing electronic equipment, had taken refuge on the campus after fleeing a mob but were then attacked by some students.

Belgrade (Reuters) — Yugoslavia's lone nuclear power plant has ground to an indefinite halt after its 36th emergency shutdown since its opening in 1981.

The plant at Krsko, near the Slovenian-Croatian border, which was built by the American Westinghouse Corporation, shut down two days ago, and officials said yesterday that it would be closed indefinitely while experts determine the cause of the frequent breakdowns.

Jukebox boss at 90

Addison, Illinois (AP) — Before there was rock 'n' roll music there was Mr David C. Rockola, whose name has adorned jukeboxes all over the world for more than 50 years.

"In Brazil, machines that play records aren't even called jukeboxes. They're called Rock-Olas. It's generic," Mr Rockola, aged 90, said in a recent interview.

He is still going strong as chairman of the jukebox company he founded.

"I wanted to get into some-

thing that would be important and something that would go on for ever," he said.

He rises every day at 5 am and drives from his Chicago home to his plant in the nearby suburb of Addison. His wife, Margaret, has been company secretary for 50 years; his son, Donald, is company president.

As a privately held corporation, Rock-Ola does not release sales figures. But Mr Rockola says that business is booming.

Lebanon at war: Militia defeat • Court cordon • Siege hope



Triumphant Druze militiamen showing off a pick-up truck fitted with a .50-calibre machine gun which they captured from Amal militia in a west Beirut street battle. They have painted out the Amal emblem and substituted their own.

Beaten Amal loses hold on Beirut's Muslim sector

From Juan Carlos Guncio, Beirut

The Shia Muslim Amal militia was driven off the streets of the commercial district of west Beirut yesterday in a defeat that signals the end of their almost exclusive rule of the Muslim sector of the capital.

Since February 6 1984, when central authority rule fell apart in west Beirut — Mr Nabih Berri, the leader of Amal, had effectively controlled this part of the city, the international airport and most of the Shia southern suburbs. Those suburbs, many of them slums, now remain his main bastion which he will have to share with more militant Shia Muslim groups such as the pro-Iranian Hezbollah, or Party of God.

There, too, Mr Berri will probably realize how isolated his movement has become, despite the bold political and military support he has continuously been receiving from Syria. Hezbollah, which has never hidden criticism of Mr Berri's moderate policies, did not mobilize any of its well-trained units to help

Amal in trying to contain the advance of a leftist alliance which has effectively changed the political map of west Beirut in four days of ferocious street battles.

The rebellion against Amal also exposed how limited the role of Syria has become in times of crisis in Lebanon. Forces of Amal, the Communist Party of Lebanon, the Progressive Socialist Party, and leftist pro-Palestinian groups have clearly ignored calls and threats from Syria to halt the fighting.

After witnessing the collapse of at least six ceasefire agreements conceived in Damascus, the Syrians gave orders to its 500-strong contingent in west Beirut to shoot to kill troublemakers.

Instead, it was the joint Syrian-Lebanese army patrols who were shot at in the Tarik Jdeide residential district, where fighting went on unabated as the leftists tried to push Amal towards the southern suburbs.

It was against that background of uncertainty that

many Beirut residents emerged from their shelters and corridors for a quick dash to the neighbourhood shop. Others remained at home, hoping that their presence would discourage looting.

Haggard-looking gunmen were seen emerging from the devastated coffee shop of the Commodore Hotel, now a Druze stronghold, carrying some food, bottles of water and one electric transformer. Near by, young militiamen shot up the lock of an apartment building they wanted to loot. They gave up the effort shortly after realizing that the gunfire had welded the lock, leaving inside four families trapped but safe.

Mr Mohammed Mehdi, an American Muslim envoy who had arrived in west Beirut five days ago to try to secure the release of foreigners held hostage in Lebanon, was robbed by gunmen who stormed his room at the Commodore Hotel.

Mr Mehdi fled to east Beirut with his assistant. "Our mis-

sion has been terminated," he said.

According to some estimates, the latest fighting has claimed as many as 100 lives. The number of wounded is well above 200, but the overall toll is likely to be higher once those wounded who are still trapped in the worst-hit areas are taken to hospital.

In Damascus, Syrian officials were trying to arrange a new meeting to bring about a ceasefire. The atmosphere was not promising after an earlier statement by Mr Berri, who told his men to fight "until martyrdom".

Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Druze leader, already enjoying the upper hand of the war for control of west Beirut, issued a call to heed the ceasefire and co-operate with the Syrians. He was said to be holding talks with Mr Georges Hawi, the leader of the Lebanese Communist Party, in anticipation of a trip to Damascus, where the Syrians were about to launch yet another effort to bring about some semblance of peace to west Beirut.

Gunmen let top UN man into camp but turn back food aid

From Robert Fisk, Tyre

Perhaps it was their military plight in Beirut that persuaded Amal to be generous. More likely, it was merely the political recognition that the Commissioner-General of the United Nations agency caring for Palestinian refugees could scarcely be refused entry to the Rashidiyeh camp.

So when Signor Giorgio Giacomelli drew up at the last Shia Muslim militia checkpoint with his escort of French UN troops yesterday, the gunmen let him through.

But there Amal's humanitarian instincts drew a line. No food was allowed into the camp yesterday and Signor Giacomelli left some three hours later with little but the knowledge that the five-day cease-

fire in the long siege of Rashidiyeh was still holding.

"There was hardly anyone in the streets," he told *The Times* when he left. "They say there are 25,000 people in there — but how can anyone tell? I saw no armed men — no weapons at all."

Which was surprising, since Amal estimate that at least 200 Palestinian guerrillas from Beirut alone are inside Rashidiyeh. The PLO, it seems, chose to "civilianize" the camp for Signor Giacomelli's benefit and thus he left, unscathed if somewhat puzzled, to rejoin his French military escort at the Amal checkpoint. "I could not tell if the few people I saw were hungry," he said bleakly. "They did not look fit."

In fact, Amal — whose siege of Rashidiyeh is being conducted for

somewhat different reasons than those adopted by their more merciful confederates surrounding the Bourj al-Barajneh camp in Beirut — allowed the Palestinians here to go shopping in Tyre two days ago.

They paid, so the shopkeepers claim, in dollar bills and bought so much food that the local Shia population complained to Amal about the possibilities of shortages in the city, which may be why the gunmen were only allowing Signor Giacomelli out yesterday.

The Shia militia, he said later, were being very cautious because they wanted to make sure that the arrangements for the ceasefire were going to work. But by consulting with Palestinian officials of the UN Relief and Works Agency inside, he had "established the principle" that he could enter the camp.

Lebanon tends to survive on such principles, just as Mr Daoud Daoud, one of the most prominent of Amal's local leadership here, decided to resign from his militia organization. Mr Daoud, whose popularity remains undiminished among the Shias despite his unsuccessful attempts to extract the PLO guerrillas from Rashidiyeh, publicly "withdrew" from Amal in apparent protest at the growth of the more extreme Hezbollah (Party of God) militia.

Cynics, however, suspect that he also wished to distance himself from Mr Nabih Berri's collapsing leadership of the whole Amal movement in Beirut.

Mr Daoud diligently set off for Damascus yesterday for a reconciliation with the Amal leader, who has chosen to remain in his self-

imposed Syrian exile while his militia disintegrated in the battle for west Beirut. To the surprise of no one, Mr Daoud turned round and returned to Tyre with the explanation that Druze forces had blocked the road outside Beirut.

Curiously, the two Palestinian camps closest to Tyre — El Baas and Bourj Shermali — have been left untouched by Mr Daoud's men.

The fact that there appear to be no armed Palestinians inside the slums there may be the explanation for this, since the fear of PLO resurgence in southern Lebanon is a far more frightening prospect for many local Shia Muslims than any encouragement by Syria to crush Mr Yasser Arafat's military renaissance; hence the difference between the siege of Rashidiyeh and that of Bourj al-Barajneh.

Fuel use for butter mountain

From Our Correspondent Brussels

An EEC scheme to burn off surplus butter as a diesel fuel additive could literally exhaust the butter mountain, while the left-over fats would be processed into lipstick.

Community negotiators hope to sell hundreds of thousands of tonnes of butter for processing into make-up and diesel additives at a price of 6p to 8p a pound.

Senior EEC officials are delighted with the project, which could top more than one-third of the mountain in two to three years, raising world butter prices and cutting the cost to the European taxpayer.

The buyer would be the Liquid Fuels Development Corporation. Its scientists have evolved a new high-technology process which breaks down butter into ethyl alcohol and glycerol, a highly saleable "humectant" grease-base for make-up.

The ethyl alcohol can be added to diesel fuel, reducing noise and pollution and increasing lorry mileage.

The new process could prove to be the only outlet for more than 350,000 tonnes of salted butter in British and Irish cold stores, as Continental consumers will only eat unsalted butter.

Processing in existing European plants could start within a few weeks, since only a few adaptations are needed.

EEC officials say the sale must fetch more than butter used in animal feed, now on offer from EEC stocks at less than 5p a pound.

"We would be even happier if the price were higher than what we can get from the Russians," said one official.

"But that is not a condition of sale."

The EEC is hoping to sell 300,000 tonnes of butter to the Russians at 7p a pound.

Human rights in East and West

Moscow refuseniks to put pressure on Kremlin

From Christopher Walker Moscow

At a clandestine press conference in a cramped Moscow apartment yesterday, a dozen leading Jewish activists announced a campaign for stepping up pressure on the Kremlin to adopt a more sympathetic approach to their problem.

In order to reduce the risk of KGB surveillance, invitations to the bizarre gathering were delivered personally and not over the telephone. Participants included two women whose husbands were imprisoned on criminal charges, allegedly trumped-up because of their Jewish activism, and one man who had been waiting for 12 years to emigrate to Israel.

"Because of the recent

moves to release some of the political prisoners, some people in the outside world may get the false impression that our problem is now solved," Mrs Natasha Magarik said. Her husband is one of a number of Jews held on criminal charges and therefore not included in the recent pardons. "We want to make it known that it is far from settled."

Mrs Inna Begun, the wife of Mr Iosif Begun, was also there. Attending yesterday's press conference at an address near the Moscow State Circus were a number of bearded Jews in skullcaps and women in orthodox head coverings who had taken part in last week's Moscow demonstrations in support of Mr Begun.

Among their grievances was the claim that new Soviet laws

had made the process of emigrating to Israel more, rather than less, difficult. The number of refuseniks, those who had applied to emigrate but been rejected, was put at up to 50,000, a much higher total than admitted by Soviet officials, who claim that there is no "Jewish problem" in the Soviet Union.

Mr Boris Chernobylsky, a former inmate of the Gulag who has been attempting unsuccessfully to leave for Israel since 1975, alleged that Soviet Jews were being deliberately excluded from the new process of democratization and glasnost (openness).

Addressing the single camera recording the occasion on a pooled basis for all four main US television companies, Mr Chernobylsky said: "Recent events, including the

breaking up of last week's peaceful protests and articles on Tass, have shown that our attempts to take part in the new processes are met with judicial and non-judicial persecution and slander in the press."

Another refusenik, Mr Andrei Livshitz, who first applied to emigrate to Israel in 1978, pledged that the recent strong-arm tactics used by the KGB in Moscow last week would not deter the protesters for Jewish rights. "We shall continue to struggle by using the rights offered by the Soviet Constitution and by international law," he declared.

Miss Katya Glosman, one of the organizers of the demonstrations, claimed that, because written permission had been sought in advance, they were undertaken legally.

"Among the anti-Semitic abuse shouted at us were constant references to Baby Yatz (the place where the Jews of Kiev were massacred) and that 'Hitler did not get enough of us,'" she said.

A central demand of the new campaign is for the introduction of a statute of limitations to make three to five years the maximum period for which a person can be prevented from emigrating because he or she has had access to official secrets.

One woman, Mrs Fanya Berenstein, had travelled from Kiev to issue an emotional appeal on behalf of her husband, Yosef, who is serving four years in a labour camp on criminal charges of resisting arrest "imposed solely because of his Jewish activism."

Bewildered US, page 14

US sees 'spectacular shift to democracy' in Latin America

From Mohsin Ali Washington

The Reagan Administration said in its annual report on human rights around the world yesterday that there was "serious regression" in South Africa, some improvement in the Soviet Union, good progress in the Philippines and a "spectacular shift to democracy" throughout Latin America.

The 1,356-page State Department report to Congress on human rights practices in 1986 in 167 countries made clear that grave problems remained in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Chile, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Mozambique,

Nicaragua and Tunisia. There was "continuation of bleak and stifling dictatorial rule" in many countries.

Some of the strongest language was used to condemn abuses by the left-wing Sandinista regime in Nicaragua and by Libya — two Governments the US has accused of international terrorism.

The report noted the apparent end of the infamous death squads in US-backed El Salvador. In its most positive note, it said that in 1986 the US was pleased to see the further consolidation of democratic rule throughout Latin America as Guatemala elected a new Government and the

Haitian dictatorship came to an end.

"The spectacular shift to democracy throughout Latin America during the past five years is indeed most gratifying to all those committed to the cause of human rights," it added.

Turning to the Soviet Union, the report welcomed the "positive development" the release of Dr Andrei Sakharov and Mrs Yelena Bonner from internal exile and the early release from labour camps of several other prominent dissidents.

But it said that the deaths of human rights advocates Mr Anatoly Marchenko and Mr

Mark Morozov in prison underscored the continuing perilous position of thousands of Soviet prisoners of conscience. However, it found Soviet performance in resolving long-standing family reunification cases significantly better.

On the new glasnost (openness) policy of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, the report said that, despite relaxation in the cultural field, the policy was carefully controlled and stage-managed from above.

The report also faulted the Soviet Government for restricting Jewish emigration and for indulging on political pris-

oners mental and physical abuse.

Jewish emigration in 1986 was 914, down from 1,140 in 1985. Official Israeli sources estimate that there are about 370,000 Soviet Jews who have requested the letters of invitation necessary to apply to emigrate.

On South Africa, the report noted 1,263 unrest-related deaths from January to November last year, a considerable increase on the total of 879. About 10,000 people were under detention by the end of last year, up to 1,800 of them aged under 18, including many children aged 15 or younger.

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The Maralinga nuclear tests

Britain in joint project to monitor contamination

From Stephen Taylor, Canberra

Britain and Australia have agreed a joint programme intended to find out, once and for all, the effect and extent of contamination from British nuclear tests in the Outback more than 20 years ago.

The two-year project will involve British and Australian technicians and, in one case, two RAF helicopters, which will conduct the first airborne radiation survey of the Maralinga test site with sophisticated detector equipment.

Details of the programme were worked out in two days of talks between Whitehall and Canberra officials after Britain announced in October that it would meet half the estimated A\$3 million (£1.3 million) cost.

The process was set in motion by the Australian Royal Commission into nuclear tests, which said in its findings in December 1985 that Britain should pay for cleaning up Maralinga.

Whitehall maintained that it had been absolved from responsibility for the range, but agreed to give advice on how a clean-up should be carried out.

The Royal Commission found that Britain had been negligent in the manner in

which 30 kg of highly toxic plutonium was ploughed into the Maralinga range, although it never attempted a scientific assessment of the effects, or how a clean-up might be accomplished. That, effectively, is the task which is now being addressed.

The Hawke and Thatcher Governments are in fundamental disagreement over Maralinga.

While Canberra concedes that Britain was discharged from any further responsibility in 1967, it says that new information turned up by the Royal Commission imposes a legal and moral obligation to fund a clean-up.



Senator Evans: believes that Whitehall doing its best.

Britain has agreed so far only to co-operate in an assessment of the options, but this has in itself improved the atmosphere, and Senator Garth Evans, Minister for Energy and Resources, and Australian officials, say that Whitehall is now doing as much as could be expected.

The six studies on which agreement has been reached include an anthropological survey to quantify the risks of a return to Maralinga by Aborigines displaced by the tests.

This is a wholly Australian study, but British personnel and laboratories with relevant expertise will be involved with four other studies.

Chief of these is the airborne survey, intended to locate concentrations of plutonium. Bunkhouse units are being set up at Maralinga this week, and two RAF helicopters are standing by for transfer from Hong Kong.

The test cannot start, however, until Canberra signs a contract with a US corporation named Energy Measurement Inc, the only body with the technology capable of an effective radiometric survey.

Then, with mounted detector pods which are effectively sophisticated Geiger counters,

the helicopters will fly in a grid pattern over the contaminated area — a huge surface of between 600 square kilometres (230 square miles) and 1,000 square kilometres — taking readings. This is expected to take between eight and 14 weeks.

Sophisticated as the equipment is, it is only capable of detecting nuclear waste on the land surface, and a follow-up ground survey will try to locate buried concentrations.

The test is due to start in May, but there seems to be no great urgency in getting the programme under way. Some officials even appear to feel that there are benefits from having a loose timetable.

One source closely involved said: "Nobody is out to score points now that the political pressure is off. At long last common sense is prevailing, and we can consider scientifically what the possibilities are."

The recommendation of the commission under Mr Justice James McClelland was that the entire Maralinga range should be made safe for human habitation. There is general agreement in Canberra this may be impractical and Mr Evans has spoken of "cost-effective options".

Berlin 'Wall Walker' freed



Mr Runnings on the Berlin Wall last November before being detained by border guards.

Born — A 69-year-old American, known in Berlin as "the Wall Walker," was given an 18-month suspended prison sentence by a court in East Berlin yesterday and then released (A Correspondent writes).

Mr John Runnings was convicted of "unlawfully crossing the border" between East and West Berlin in November last year. The prosecution had demanded an "unconditional" prison term of 18 months. He had climbed the Berlin Wall, just inside

the eastern half of the city, near Checkpoint Charlie and attacked it with a sledgehammer before being detained by East German border guards. It was the third time in a few months that he had climbed the Wall.

In August last year, he walked a few hundred yards along the top before descending on a ladder provided by an East German guard and a day later was returned to the West. He repeated the action in October and was again released without charges.

Children killed in Peshawar explosion

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad

In one of the worst bomb blasts in Pakistan in recent years, 11 people — including a number of schoolchildren — were killed, and 50 others injured, when a bus parked outside a Pakistan-based Afghan guerrilla office, three miles south of Peshawar in the North West Frontier Province, exploded yesterday.

The bombing, apparently aimed against the Afghan resistance group Jamiat-Islami, sparked off violent protests in Qamaruddin Garhi, the small village on the outskirts of Peshawar where the bombing occurred, and in other parts of the town, resulting in more injuries.

According to eye-witnesses, local residents fired at the Jamiat office after the explosion, which not only destroyed the bus but resulted in the collapse of a primary school and several houses nearby. Several people were hurt.

Armed police were called out in Qamaruddin Garhi, and tear-gas shells were exploded in Peshawar to disperse demonstrators.

In the latest political developments, the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Afghanistan will be meeting in Geneva next Wednesday if talks sponsored by the United Nations.

'Cricket diplomacy'

India embarrassed by visit from Zia

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Indian and Pakistani troops have now completed their pull-back from the most dangerous point of confrontation on the Punjab border, the Indian Defence Ministry announced yesterday, ahead of a visit here this weekend by the Pakistani President, General Zia ul-Haq, for what is being termed some "cricket diplomacy".

The term for General Zia's visit is in the style of the "ping pong diplomacy" which opened relations between the US and China in the late 1960s, since he is coming here to watch the Pakistan touring team play a Test match.

But the visit is more the less proving something of an embarrassment to the Indians, as they have no wish at the present time to embark on full negotiations with the Pakistani head of state.

It is also proving to be a fertile source of material for India's newspaper cartoonists. He is coming first to Delhi, and will be lodged in the imperial splendour of the presidential palace, but no formal talks have yet been written into his programme, although it still has not been completed.

At present it seems he will meet Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, for dinner tomorrow and will have the opportunity of an informal chat over the *marsh masala*. Afterwards there may or there may not be a tête-à-tête, and on Sunday General Zia will fly to Jaipur. He will lunch with the two teams, watch some cricket, and return to Islamabad early on Monday.

It seems likely that President Zia will want to make some large gesture and to try to press India to sign a no-war, or at least a non-aggression, pact. The Delhi talks between

the foreign secretaries, which produced the pull-out accord, did make a move in that direction by having both sides agree not to attack each other in the situation they were in.

For Mr Gandhi, however, the situation is too fraught to allow for a single gesture. He and his colleagues will wish to prise a good deal more out of the other side before they come close to signing such a deal.

The Indians will thus pass up the chance to have any kind of in-depth talks with the Pakistanis, and the next formal contact between the two sides is expected to be again at senior civil servant level in Islamabad, during which they will discuss the modalities of the next stages of the troop pull-back, sector by sector.

Yesterday's announcement indicated that the Pakistanis had pulled their Northern Army Reserve, consisting of six armoured and seven infantry divisions, back to their peacetime locations, and had disengaged their troops in the highly sensitive Shakargarh bulge, which juts at the jagged vein flanking Kashmir with the rest of India.

The Indians have themselves pulled back armoured formations and infantry from the corridor formed by the Ravi and Chenab rivers, and have returned them to their cantonments. The pull-back has been constantly monitored by the director-general of military operations of each Army, who have been in constant touch over a "hot line" across the border.

India's biggest-ever peacetime exercise, codenamed "Brass Tacks", is now free to continue in the Rajasthan desert between Bikaner and Jaisalmer.

Hi-tech 'threat to music business'

From David Watts, Tokyo

If Digital Audio Tape (DAT) recorders were allowed freely into Europe, "our creative people might be pushed back to the Middle Ages", a senior official of the European Economic Community said yesterday.

Herr Heinrich von Moltke, Director of Industrial Policy in the European Commission, said that, because DAT allowed for a perfect copy, "it blurs the distinction between private and commercial copies".

"It is that distinction on which our copyright laws are based," he told the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Tokyo on the day another Japanese manufacturer announced the launching of its entry into the DAT field.

The problem had originated with conventional audio tape, said Herr Moltke, but "now it extends to high-quality copying, and digital copying allows an unlimited number of quasi-identical copies. This is something really new."

"Creativity is the real stimulus to our human life and we are coming to a situation where our creative people are going to be pushed back to the Middle Ages," he said. "In the Middle Ages you had to be a monk or a servant to a king to keep your livelihood when you were a creative man, highly dependent on personal favours and very exposed to economic hardships."

Herr Moltke said he was speaking for both Europeans and Japanese when he said that a whole industry had been created on the creativity of those in the music business. "They're basing their whole business on copyright, and our copyright is becoming obsolete through the new technology," he said.

He did not know what solution would be found, but said "it's clear the technology in itself must be dealt with, or otherwise a whole segment of our creative economy is being threatened".

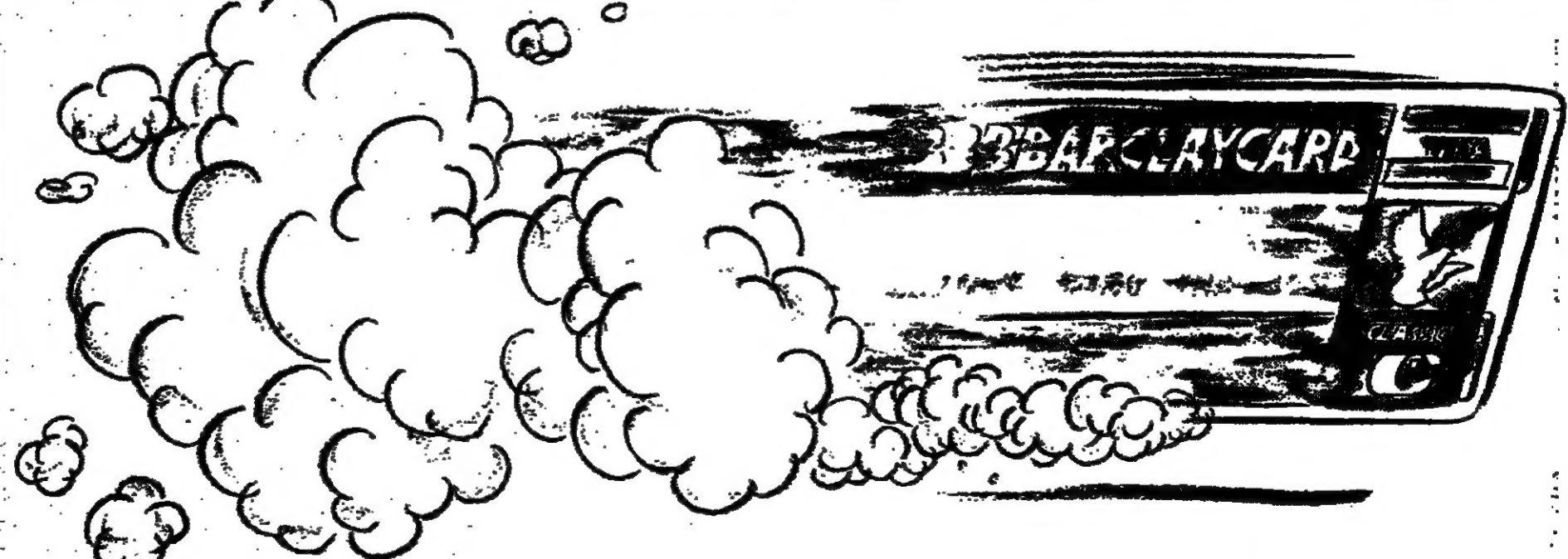
The latest entry in the DAT field is from Matsushita, which markets its products in Britain under the Panasonic brand. Its DAT deck will go on the market the same day as Aiwa's, March 2. At least one other manufacturer is expected to get into the market around the same time.

To prevent the copying of compact discs, the Matsushita DAT records only at 48 kilohertz, but can play back at both 48 and 44.1 kilohertz, the latter being the frequency that CD players use.

But dealers in Tokyo's Akihabara district of electronic shops already say a small switch can be added to the new DATs to allow the change of frequency necessary to copy CDs.

Matsushita says its new machine also has a copyright code in its software preventing digital recording.

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Armed raid brings South Africa homelands near to war

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Two of South Africa's nominally "independent" tribal homelands, Ciskei and Transkei, moved to the brink of war yesterday when a group of about 25 heavily armed men in trucks and cars attacked the official residence of Chief Lennox Sebe, Ciskei's President-for-life.

At least one of the attackers was reported to have been killed. President Sebe was not injured in the assault, which is presumed to have been launched from Transkei. The two midland states border the Indian Ocean and are separated only by a narrow strip of "white" South African territory containing the port of East London.

Ciskei's Director of Communications, Mr Headman Sontunzi, claimed last night that the purpose of the failed attack had been to hold President Sebe hostage so that the Ciskei people would "panic and capitulate to the merger of the Ciskei and the Transkei".

The attack occurred before dawn yesterday in Bisho, Ciskei's Lillooet capital, built on a low hill in the six years since the territory was

granted "independence" by Pretoria. President Sebe's large brick residence is part of a well-guarded compound containing other administrative buildings.

Apart from the compound, which also contains Ciskei's legislative assembly, the other buildings of most note in Bisho are a luxury hotel and casino.

Mr Sontunzi said the attack started at about 2 am, when the group of 25 men drew up outside the President's home. "Suddenly there was an exchange of gunfire, and during the ensuing gun battle the



Ciskei soldiers overpowered the attackers, who fled, leaving behind their trucks, cars and some munitions.

He claimed to have proof that the men had passed through South African territory to launch the attack, and that members of the Selous Scouts, the former Rhodesian

anti-guerrilla unit, now employed by Transkei, had been involved. He said the dead man had been identified as a Transkei soldier.

Relations between Ciskei and Transkei, both populated by Xhosa-speaking blacks famous for their "click" language and a long tradition of resistance to white rule, have been very tense since last September when General Charles Sebe, half-brother of Lennox, was sprung from jail in Ciskei.

General Sebe, Ciskei's former security chief and a passionate anti-communist trained by the South African security police, was accused of

plotting against his half-brother and jailed for 12 years in 1984. He is now living in the Transkei, and believed in Ciskei to have been behind yesterday's attack.

Early last month an exchange of prisoners was arranged between Ciskei and Transkei by a South African Supreme Court judge, and this was thought to have defused the situation. But three weeks later the Transkei Army claimed to have foiled an attempt by Ciskei to abduct or assassinate General Sebe.

Transkei, which became "independent" in 1976 and has a population of some 3,000,000 (compared to

Ciskei's 925,000), never accepted the legitimacy of Ciskei's "independence" in 1981. Transkei's leaders, Kaiser Matanzima, Kaiser, and George, lay hereditary claim to the leadership of all Xhosa.

The role of the South Africans is not clear. Although they created the Ciskei and Transkei as separate entities, they might conceivably have decided that a Greater Transkei, which would certainly make better economic sense, would now suit their purposes better, particularly as it would restore their former protégé, General Sebe, to a position of power.

Heineken abductors jailed for 11 years

Amsterdam (Reuters) — A Dutch court sentenced two Dutchmen to 11 years' imprisonment yesterday for their part in the kidnapping in 1983 of the Dutch beer magnate, Mr Freddie Heineken, in which \$11 million (£7.2 million) was paid in ransom money.

Willem Holleeder, aged 28, and Cor van Hout, aged 29, were arrested in Paris three years ago. Dutch authorities twice filed extradition requests in an attempt to bring the men to court here on the same charges which earlier put two other Heineken kidnappers behind bars.

Holleeder and van Hout's heavily publicized three-year stint in France, where they publicly toasted each other with cans of Heineken beer, included a mystery tour to the French Caribbean after the Dutch withdrew a first extradition request.

Gurkha threat

Calcutta (Reuters) — Mr Subhash Ghising, leader of a Gurkha movement for statehood in north-east India, said police were terrorizing his people and the Gurkhas would "take up arms" if the situation did not change.

Réunion aid

Brussels (AP) — The EEC has granted £185,500 in emergency aid to Réunion island in the Indian Ocean, which was struck by a hurricane on February 13.

72 charged

Johannesburg (AP) — Seventy-two students and teachers from a black homeland have been charged with burning to death a man they claimed was a witch doctor who could turn people into zombies.

Pirate hunt

Monrovia (Reuters) — Liberian security forces are searching for knife-wielding pirates who raided a Greek timber ship off Monrovia.

Hotel burns

Mombasa (Reuters) — All 276 European tourists staying at the Reef Hotel, on the Kenyan coast, escaped unhurt when the building was gutted by fire.

Jungle cat

Delhi (Reuters) — More than 100 firemen, workers and armed police ringed an industrial training centre as 200 officials tried to coax out a big jungle cat — a leopard or a panther — believed trapped in the air-conditioning ducts.

Pretoria frees British lecturer held for two months without trial

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

A 35-year-old British subject, Ms Josephine Beall, who is a lecturer in the Department of African Studies at the University of Natal, has been released after more than two months in detention without trial under South Africa's notorious security laws.

Ms Beall's case was raised in a letter to *The Times* on Wednesday, signed by 60 members of Oxford Academics Against Apartheid.

The letter referred to the detention as "a gross infringement of academic freedom and of individual liberty committed by the South African security police in Natal". Arrested at her home in Durban around midnight on December 12 of last year, she was held in the security police headquarters in the port city until January 16, when she was transferred to a hospital suffering from acute depression.

She was released from the hospital on the morning of February 17, after being kept in a private room under constant police guard, her lawyer, Mr Peter Rutch, said yesterday.

Ms Beall belongs to the small group of whites who have been detained under the security laws, and the even more sweeping provisions of the State of Emergency regulations, in force since June 12 of last year.

She was held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act, a permanent feature of South African law.

This section empowers a policeman of the rank of lieutenant-colonel or above to detain any person indefinitely

for interrogation for security reasons.

The Detainees' Parents Support Committee (DPPSC) estimates that 2,840 people were imprisoned last year under the Act, 413 of them under section 29, and that possibly another 25,000 to 30,000 have been held for varying periods under the emergency regulations.

As is usual under section 29, Ms Beall was held in solitary confinement and denied access to a lawyer, relatives or friends.

South Africa's former Ambassador to London, Dr Denis Worrall, is to run as an independent candidate in the white general election on May 6 against Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning and leader of the ruling National Party in the Cape (Michael Hornsby writes from Johannesburg).

Dr Worrall said he was confident he could unseat Mr Heunis in his Helderberg constituency, near Stellenbosch in the Western Cape.

A police spokesman refused yesterday to comment on the reasons for her detention, or even to confirm that she had been detained.

A close friend of Ms Beall's, Mr Peter Mettelkamp, head of the Audio-Visual Media Centre at the University of Durban-Westville, told *The Times* yesterday that she was still under psychiatric care, and did not yet feel up to talking to the press.

A colleague at the Department of Africa Studies at the University of Natal, Miss

Heather Hughes, said that Ms Beall was a member of the United Democratic Front anti-apartheid organization, "but so were half the staff at the university".

Friends said Ms Beall hopes to attend a conference in Oxford at the end of next month on the Asian diaspora, at which she plans to deliver a paper on Indian women under the indentured labour system in colonial Natal.

Although born in London and the holder of a British passport, Ms Beall has spent most of her life in South Africa. She is a single parent with an eight-year-old son who was looked after by his father, her former husband, while she was in jail.

Meanwhile, Brigadier Leon Mellet, personal assistant to the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, confirmed yesterday that a black adult student at the University of Natal, Nongcobo Sangweni, who was also mentioned in the letter to *The Times*, is still being held under section 29.

Last week 110 South African legal academics called for the release from jail of Mr Raymond Suttner, a senior lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand and a prominent member of the UDF, who has been detained under the emergency regulations since June 12 of last year.

"As lawyers, we find it difficult to accept the concept of detention without trial and are deeply distressed that a person can be held as a prisoner for some six months without appearing in court on any charge," they said.

Colombo improves its offer to Tamils

From Vijitha Yapa, Colombo

The Sri Lanka Government has told India that its armed forces will not carry out any further military operations in the troubled Northern Province if the Tamil guerrillas will renounce violence and stop interfering with the legal administration of the area.

President Jayewardene told the Sri Lanka Parliament yesterday that this was one of the points in a letter given to the Indian High Commissioner on February 13, in reply to a letter from Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, on February 9. Mr Gandhi said in his letter that, as long as current military operations against Tamil civilians continue and other discriminatory measures affecting civilians exist, India is not in a position to resume talks.

President Jayewardene said in reply that if the main guerrilla group, called the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), is prepared to meet the Sri Lankan Government, talks may be held in Delhi with the assistance of the Indian Government.

President Jayewardene also told Mr Gandhi that there will be an amnesty to armed separatists when they give up their arms.

Among the documents tabled before Parliament yesterday were the proposals that emerged from talks between President Jayewardene and two Indian ministers on December 19 1986. They reveal that Sri Lanka would consider the creation of an office of Vice-President, appointed by the President for a specific term. Observers feel that such a post may be held by a Tamil.



Sandbags protect a shop in Jaffna, where fighting between Tamil guerrillas and the Army has damaged shopfronts.

Impasse resolved on EEC budget

From Richard Owen, Strasbourg

The European Parliament finally resolved this year's EEC budget impasse yesterday, approving a 1987 budget of £26.5 billion.

This cleared the way for Sir Henry Plumb, the new president of the Parliament, to sign the budget into law.

But Euro-MPs noted that the compromise budget made use of accounting devices proposed by EEC budget ministers as a way out of the deadlock over spending levels.

They said the "maximum rate" of 8.1 per cent at which spending may increase under EEC law, although theoretically observed, had been exceeded to take account of the European Parliament's demand for extra spending.

Mr David Curry, Conservative MEP for Essex North-East and the Parliament's budget rapporteur, said the immediate budget crisis had been settled, but it would swiftly prove inadequate and a supplementary budget was inevitable.

EEC officials say that overspending is likely to exceed £3 billion this year.

MEPs said budget planning had been thrown into turmoil by the radical and far-reaching proposals for an overhaul of EEC financing put to the Parliament on Wednesday by M Jacques Delors, president of the European Commission, who wants to shift the basis of EEC revenue-gathering from national VAT receipts to a wealth tax based on gross national product.

It is not clear if proposals for a draft 1988 budget will be on the basis of an increased VAT rate or the new GNP system.

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WHAT IS REQUIRED TO GET A SHORT-TERM ARMY SCHOLARSHIP.

Interviews are held in the Spring and Autumn for boys, and just in the Autumn for girls. The purpose is to discover whether applicants have the potential to become Army Officers. At the time of their application boys must be between 16 years and 16 years 6 months, 16-17 years for girls. And they must have, or be expecting at least five high grade 'O' levels, including English Language, Maths and a science or foreign language.

However, this doesn't preclude university.

Another way.

Boys who are already embarked on 'A' level courses in Maths and the sciences can apply for one of the thirty Science Scholarships we award each Spring.

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(Boys from both fee-paying and non fee-paying schools are eligible.)

When they complete their 'A' levels they too are guaranteed a

place at Sandhurst.

And yet another.

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WHAT IS NEEDED TO GET A YEAR SCIENCE SCHOLARSHIP.

The applicant must have excellent grades in 'O' level Maths, Physics, English and at least two other subjects. And have the ability to convince an interview board that he has got what it takes to be an Army Officer.

Welbeck is an exclusive, residential, 6th form college in the Nottinghamshire countryside run by the Army.

The curriculum is designed to equip students for careers as Officers in the technical corps.

Again, on completion of 'A' levels, students are guaranteed a place at Sandhurst.

About two-thirds of the students go on to complete a degree course, the majority at Shrewsbury, the Royal Military College of Science, although some may compete for places at a civil university.

Two other ways to a university degree.

If your son or daughter aims to get a degree and wishes to become a Regular Army Officer, he or she can try for an Undergraduate Cadetship.

The requirements are demanding but successful applicants get a probationary commission and their tuition paid, plus at least £5,300 p.a. When they finish their degree course they go on to an Officers training course at Sandhurst to confirm their commission.

THE REQUIREMENTS FOR AN UNDERGRADUATE CADETSHIP.

The applicant must be over 17 and intend to graduate before 25; be at, or have been promised a place at, a university, polytechnic or college of higher education; be able to pass the Army's 3-day Officer Selection Board and be willing to serve at least 5 years as an Officer (including the course at Sandhurst).

On the other hand, if your son or daughter is already reading for a degree, he or she could apply for a Bursary. This amounts to £900 a year, is tax free and additional to any education authority grants.

It is intended to help people who want careers as Army Officers to complete their degree courses. Applicants have to meet the challenge of the Army's three-day Officer Selection Board.

On graduation bursars also do the seven months Officer training course at Sandhurst. On completion of which they can take up either a 3 year Short Service Commission or a Regular Commission.

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Army Officer

Contradictory evidence on killing of Ukrainian guard in camp uprising

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

"Ivan the Terrible" is dead, his body burnt in one of the gas chambers where he pushed tens of thousands of Jews to their deaths, according to written defence evidence put forward here yesterday at the trial for war crimes of John Demjanjuk.

The evidence was one of four written accounts by survivors of the death camp at Treblinka, claiming that the hated Ukrainian executioner had been killed during an uprising in the camp on August 2 1943. If true, the statements would obviously mean it is impossible for Mr Demjanjuk to be "Ivan the Terrible".

Asked about this evidence, Dr Yitzhak Arad, a leading historian of the Holocaust, said he had taken it with a pinch of salt. "Ivan the Terrible" was such a hated figure, his killing became a symbol of the success of the uprising," he said.

The evidence, presented by Mr Yoram Sheffer, the Jewish defence counsel, was categorical that the camp executioner had died. Mr Shalom Hellmann, in evidence given before he died, described how, after the uprising began, "other groups overpowered the Germans and 'Ivan the Terrible' was put into the furnace and the gas chambers were set on fire".

Dr Arad said the gas chambers were built of stone and would have been difficult to burn and that it was probably the wooden accommodation huts which had been set on fire. He said that records showed that 8,000 people had been gassed at the camp after the uprising.

Another survivor, Mr Chaim Streicher, now living in Australia, had sent a letter claiming that he had hit "Ivan" with a



Judge Levin: in a tussle with lawyers, spade during the uprising and had seen him fall, but had not known what had happened to him afterwards.

There was other evidence about prisoners armed with picks and shovels killing their German guards, but Dr Arad said that no Germans had actually died and only one was wounded during the uprising. "It seems to be more wishful thinking than what actually happened," he said.

A written description of "Ivan" was read out. It said he was "about 30 years of age, with massive shoulders, dark hair, sallow complexion and a face beaming with excitement".

The tall, powerfully-built defendant is now aged 67. He has very little grey hair and a red complexion. He does have a beaming smile with which he flexes the television cameras when he is led into his specially protected white police van

at the start and end of each day's proceedings. He might or might not match the description.

Most of yesterday's hearing was a legal tussle between the judge, Justice Dov Levin, and the leading lawyers for both defence and prosecution. The judge wanted to move the case along and had obviously hoped to see the first survivor in the witness stand before the day was out. But no matter how he tried, the proceedings kept getting bogged down.

The American defence lawyer, Mr Mark O'Connor, seemed to be trying to set a record for the number of objections he could make while Mr Yoram Blattman, the State Attorney, carried out a ponderous re-examination of Dr Arad and tried unsuccessfully to persuade the judge to allow him to introduce new documents.

Mr O'Connor also complained frequently about the noises from the crowd, thronged into the auditorium of the converted theatre where the case is being heard.

When the judge ordered Mr O'Connor to sit down, the crowd hissed when he refused and hissed again when he objected to them hissing. Mr O'Connor complained: "There is no control in the courtroom."

The audience is becoming increasingly involved in the scene on stage and Mr O'Connor is now very aware that they are largely hostile.

The judge has also had trouble from someone in the audience. "For some strange reason someone here has tried to send letters to me through the Clerk," he announced angrily. "This is unacceptable. I demand categorically you do not interfere with this court."

The case was adjourned until Sunday.

Nigerian disputes worry Whitehall

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Correspondent

Two disputes with Nigeria were causing concern yesterday that Whitehall's efforts to improve relations with President Babangida's Government could be endangered.

Britain's £450,000 new visa office in Lagos remained closed for the fourth day running, despite intense diplomatic efforts. Only emergency visas have been issued since last Friday. Meanwhile, a long-running disagreement over British flights to Kano has resurfaced months after it was apparently settled.

Whitehall sources and Nigerian diplomats insisted that the two issues were unconnected and expressed optimism that the visa office

dispute would soon be settled.

Business and other sources were unconvinced, pointing to coincidences of timing. Some believe that both disputes are "surrogate issues", concealing displeasure in Lagos over new British regulations requiring Nigerians to obtain visas to enter Britain.

In both cases Nigerian officials have surprised Whitehall with apparently peremptory actions, the first just before the new visa regulations came into force on February 1, the second 11 days later.

Nigeria's Minister of Transport and Aviation, Brigadier Useni, took aviation circles by surprise by giving a year's notice to cancel Nigeria's air services agreement unless renegotiated sooner.

Whitehall officials now understand that Lagos wants British Caledonian to stop serving Kano, an issue that was thought to have been settled last year on terms highly favourable to the Nigerians.

The complaint had been that British Caledonian serves two Nigerian airports, while Nigerian Airways flies only to London.

The British reply was that Nigerian Airways was welcome to fly to other British airports, but this was not accepted. British Caledonian agreed to pay compensation to Nigerian Airways.

The second dispute was equally sudden. Last Wednesday the British High Commission in Lagos was given 48 hours' notice to close the new

visa office, only 11 days after it opened. It was set up to handle applications from the 200,000 Nigerians who visit Britain annually.

Until February 1 they did not need visas, unlike Britons travelling in the opposite direction. The Nigerian Government has never officially objected to the regulations, which also affect visitors from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Ghana, but there has been strong criticism in the Nigerian press.

The official reason for the closure demand was that visa applicants were causing traffic chaos in a busy street. Whitehall officials insist that the Lagos authorities were consulted on many occasions and did not raise planning objections.

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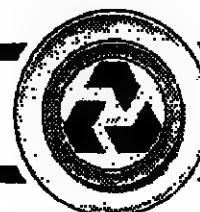
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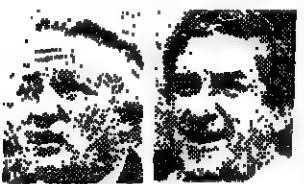
Who'll rule the waves?

Early next week the BBC's Governors are expected to reveal the name of the man they will trust to steer the corporation out of troubled waters. Alan Franks reviews the front runners for the director-general's job

There will be no puffs of white smoke rising in the manner of the Vatican, above the 1930s ramparts of Broadcasting House next week when the identity of the new BBC director-general is revealed. Merely a bland and bureaucratic announcement, at which the corporation is so good, to declare the name of the successor to Alasdair Milne, who was for five years the incumbent of one of the most untenable jobs in broadcasting.

Since the closing date for the applications 10 days ago, the 12-strong Board of Governors has convened one of its routine fortnightly meetings to assess the merits of some 130 aspirants to the post. When the announcement is made, probably on Monday or Thursday, the likelihood is that the board, or at least a part of it, will have interviewed about six candidates comprising the short list.

The most significant development since Milne's departure is that while there has been speculation within



Hot favourites Brian Wenham (left) and Jeremy Isaacs

the BBC that his job would be split into two parts — administrative and editorial — the board now appears to be in favour of appointing a single supreme, thus ironically reproducing the role that Milne was unable, in the corporation's view, to fulfil.

At present the reins are held by Michael Checkland, aged 50, the deputy director-general who is, in the absence of a permanent appointee, the *de facto* head of the corporation. While he remains a plausible candidate for D-G, senior members of the BBC believe that he could not hope to do more than deputise, in an accountant's capacity (he is a former head of television resources), for an all-powerful leader with an editorial background.

The two men most widely touted for such a role remain Jeremy Isaacs, 54, the chief executive of Channel Four, and Brian Wenham, 49, the managing director of BBC Radio.

There are others — notably

John Tusa, the 50-year-old former *Newsnight* presenter recently promoted to run the BBC's external services; Paul Fox, managing director of Yorkshire Television (relatively old in the field at 61); and David Dimbleby, the BBC television presenter, aged 48.

Of this list, the most highly favoured within the programme-making, rather than administrative, community in Lime Grove, Television Centre, Broadcasting House and Kensington House, is Isaacs, the man who, by virtue of his own highly regarded programmes on topics like Ireland and the Middle East, is thought most likely to guarantee the independence of the producers.

But no matter what the feelings of the staff may be, the two crucial parties in the impending decision are Marmaduke Hussey, chairman of the corporation, and Lord Barnett, his vice-chairman. One thing that makes the speculation about the identity of the new director-general so intriguing is that both men are

relatively new to the BBC, and therefore not likely to enlist old corporate alliances.

One well-known broadcaster, who recently parted company from his regular spot on BBC Radio, describes the internal workings of the corporation in these terms: "I would not say that they are vicious or malicious, rather that they may be stupid, or simply not very nice. There is often what would call a tacit boycott of people. So-and-so is OK, or he is not OK. Yes, I agree, this may be common to life in all sorts of companies. I don't know. The thing about these prejudices is that they never get minuted, or recorded in any way. They simply take place; they are there."

"Milne did nothing wrong, himself, apart from the fact that he was there when things were going wrong. There is without a doubt this scapegoat mentality within the BBC. People there are always casting about for someone to blame."

Milne was a perfect candidate.

Previous high-ranking officials and board members agree that the choice of director-general will depend largely on the relationship between the chairman, vice-chairman, and the other 10, as it has always done.

One very senior member of the television hierarchy puts it like this: "Everyone is saying that it will be Isaacs or Wenham, backed up by Checkland. Well, possibly, but I believe that the whole thing is very open. Much more open than even the governors are aware. I think what we will have is a genuinely open-minded board (interview), with the different candidates being assessed on their own merits. In other words, a job application like any other. I

TODAY'S DECISION-MAKERS

The BBC's board of governors are appointed by the Prime Minister and Home Secretary for a tenure of not more than five years and are at present:

Chairman: Marmaduke Hussey, the former chief executive and manager of Times Newspapers

Vice-chairman: Lord Barnett, politician. Former chairman of Public Accounts Committee, Trustee of Victoria and Albert Museum

National governor for Northern Ireland: Dr James Kincaid, headmaster of the Methodist College in Belfast

National governor for Wales: John Parry, former president of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons

National governor for Scotland: William Paterson, farmer, broadcaster, former director of Federation of Agricultural Co-operatives. Also a JP.

OTHER GOVERNORS: Sir Curtis Keeble: Former British ambassador to West Germany and USSR

Miss Jocelyn Barrow: Former general-secretary of Campaign Against Racial Discrimination

Miss Daphne Parry: Principal of Somerville College, Oxford. Former diplomat

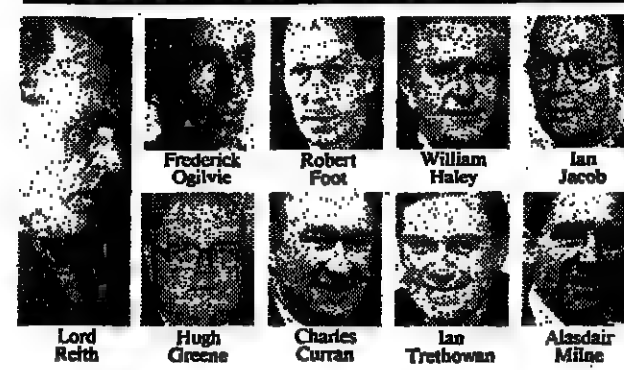
Sir John Boyd: Former divisional organizer of engineering workers' union AUEW. Labour Party Chairman, 1967

Malcolm McAlpine: Works for family construction company. Non-executive interests in Royal Insurance and Bank of Nova Scotia

Lady Parkes: Former member of Press Council. Chairman of BBC Radio London Advertising Council

Lord Harewood: Former managing director of English National Opera and president of Football Association

FORMER DIRECTOR-GENERALS



1922: First general manager of British Broadcasting Company is Lord Reith. Emphasis on religion and education

1938: Frederick Ogilvie. A man of "fine character and outlook" but "not the man for the BBC", said Reith

1942: Robert W. Foot. First D-G with a specific brief for finance and administration

1944: William Haley. Committed to excellence in Reithian tradition

1952: Ian Jacob. Resisted cuts in external services

1960: Hugh Greene. Flight man for the emerging liberalism of the 1960s

1968: Charles Curran. Demanded that programmes present facts before opinions

1977: Ian Trethowan. Largely responsible for decentralization of BBC operations

1982: Alasdair Milne. Casualty of Conservative Central Office sensitivity

think that in the past the minds of the members of the board have been made up in advance, but I don't think that is the case here."

The BBC defines the board's role as "the supreme controlling authority, and trustees of the public interest in broadcasting". This body in turn appoints the administrative board of management, again with 12 members, comprising the director-general himself; the deputy; the managing directors of TV, radio, and external broadcasting (currently Bill Cotton, Brian Wenham and John Tusa respectively); the assistant director-general (Alan Protheroe); and six directors (including Michael Grade, director of programmes).

The prevailing view in Broadcasting House and Tele-

vision Centre is that the board of governors has too much control over the making of programmes, and that the next director-general must be prepared to fight his corner.

Senior producers there would like nothing more than to see a return to the liberalizing days of Sir Hugh Green's tenure of the office.

They still nurse the fear that even before next week's announcement, the decision will already have been taken.

"I suspect that the very nature of this job is that it goes with the spirit of the time," says a TV executive with 20 years' experience of the BBC.

"Greene was an inevitable choice for the 1960s, with his brand of democratic liberalism; Trethowan, the diplomat, for the 1970s; and Milne, unromantic, for the 1980s."

Space-age Senator

It is 25 years to the day since US politician John Glenn became the first American to orbit Earth — but he can recall every second

Twenty-five years ago today one of America's top test pilots, cramped in a tiny 10ft capsule atop a giant rocket, blasted off into space and history, becoming the first American to orbit the earth. He was a pioneer of a space programme that only seven years later was to land the first man on the moon.

Today that cone-shaped vehicle, packed with instruments and charred from the blazing re-entry into the atmosphere, is on display in Washington's Smithsonian museum, an object of awe for millions of visitors. Its fresh-faced blue-eyed occupant, a man who became at 40 an overnight hero and a symbol of American daring, is now the senior Senator from Ohio, a respected middle-of-the-road Democrat who busies himself with committees, appropriations, defence and the myriad demands of representing a big midwestern state.

How did it feel, alone and strapped down, waiting for the final count-down? John Glenn thought back, soft-voiced and dispassionate, to the moment he has been asked to recall a thousand times. Yes, he admitted, he was nervous — "but not to the point where you let it interfere with what you're trying to do". But he added, disarmingly: "How do you think you'd feel if you knew you were on top of that thing, built by the lowest bidder on a government contract? I had a great deal more confidence than most people, but, of course, I knew the dangers."

So did his family. His wife Annie had watched him throughout the arduous training, practising his forthcoming flight over and over again. Even his children were fully briefed: "I wanted them to have confidence in what we were doing," he explained.

Glenn remembered, as if still seeing it, the sensation of travelling 17,545 miles an hour, five miles each second, at between 99 and 162 miles above the earth. Altogether he made three orbits, taking 4 hours 56 minutes. His family's support was clearly of enormous importance, and was perhaps the reason why he did not suffer the anticlimax other astronauts found so burdensome after their missions were over.

An instant celebrity, he was received at the White House by President Kennedy, addressed a joint session of Congress, heard his name and story on every lip. But he knew, realistically, that he would be too old for a chance at the really big prize, the flight to the moon. And he was already planning for a

new life — his fourth career — in politics (he had previously been a wartime Marine Corps aviator, then a test pilot). The chance came in 1974. He won the election in his native state, and became Senator Glenn.

Space, of course, remains an interest. Glenn has always been a proponent of the space programme, not just for itself, but because he sees it as the epitome of US education and research, the demanding standards which he says have made the US a great nation and must be maintained. The Shuttle tragedy moved him



Yesterday's man and today's two faces of John Glenn

deeply but, he said in a matter-of-fact way: "I am surprised we didn't lose more on the way."

Glenn has had two shots at the White House: in 1976 he was considered as Jimmy Carter's running mate, but Carter chose Walter Mondale instead; in 1984, Glenn ran against Mondale for the nomination but his perceived "dullness", his lack of an organization, to match Mondale's, plus the extraordinary bandwagon put together by Gary Hart, squashed Glenn out.

So now he is content to remain the Senator for Ohio — a thorough, decent, hard-working lawmaker, though not one of the chamber's flashiest speakers. Recalling the challenges and changes of the past 25 years, he said the one thing he promised his wife when they were married was that life with him would never be dull. "But I think she wishes it had been a little quieter at times."

Michael Binyon

SATURDAY

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Point of disorder: mobsters battle it out at a Mitsubishi shareholders' meeting

Annual general beating

The Yakuza are an Oriental version of the Mafia with influence in everything from legitimate big business to illegitimate trading in drugs, women — and power. And their tentacles have spread across the Pacific to America. Could Europe be their next target?

A voyage around the Big Apple
How to survive in New York

Journeys in jazz time
Treasure from Atlantic's chest

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Sunderland's rising sons

The siren sounds at ten o'clock and 25 cheerful faces sit down round a huge blue table close to the production line, examining the contents of lunch boxes and passing round coffee mugs — much as they would in any other UK car plant.

But these enthusiastic Sunderland lads work at the new Nissan car plant, which can produce cars for up to £500 less than Dagenham, Luton or Longbridge. Disappointingly, they didn't start the day singing the company song or doing Japan's answer to Mad Lizzy's aerobic routines. And those who come to see awe-some advanced production technology and armies of computer-controlled robots building cars will be still further disappointed.

The £50 million plant, opened last September by Mrs Thatcher, is sited on Sunderland's desolate former airport. Compact, modern and effective it may be, but it has no production technology you couldn't see in any other British car factory. The difference lies in the way the small workforce is organized, trained and motivated. This is what rivals should fear most, though they stand little chance of grooming their workers to match the commitment of the Nissan men — about as much as the unions have of getting Austin Rover, Ford, Peugeot and Vauxhall to match Nissan's common status for managers and workers.

At the Sunderland plant no one clocks on or loses money for lateness: everyone has private health care; everyone is paid for sick leave. Most British managers will say that these concessions are unworkable even in Japan. Nissan workers clock on in time-honoured fashion.

Peter Wickens, Nissan's personnel director, a former industrial relations manager at Ford's Dagenham body

As Leyland prepares to go Dutch, Nissan's new plant on Tyneside goes from strength to strength

Supervisor Dennis Ware: staggered by the skill of the Japanese plant, explains his rationale, devoid of Japanese dogma and company rules: "You have to make a decision: either everyone clocks on, or nobody does. In my view attendance and lateness are nothing to do with clocking on and all to do with motivation. We do not have a lateness problem."

Absenteeism runs at just 2 per cent of the workforce, compared with 6 per cent on average for the North-east and over 10 per cent for Nissan's British car rivals. Every working day the men arrive on the line at eight o'clock for a five-minute meeting with the

supervisor to discuss production targets, special quality problems and other matters. If someone is late, the supervisor knows immediately.

Dennis Ware is a supervisor who has crossed the great divide to Nissan from the same job at Austin Rover's Cowley plant, earning up to £15,500. Why did he come north? "I was interested in the green-field site, that was the biggest attraction for me," he says.

In the Saatchi and Saatchi television commercials for the Sunderland factory, conclusions of fresh-faced workers are seen setting off for Japan. In fact 133 new recruits spent up to six months on Nissan's Japanese production lines.

Five months in Sunderland's Oppama sister plant clearly made an impression on Ware — "what staggered us was the skill level of the Japanese, and their speed" — but now it is a matter of honour for him that his productivity targets are the same as Oppama's.

And the 25 workers on Ware's section of the door assembly line are beginning to match the expertise of their Japanese counterparts, knowing that they are something of an elite — some 11,500 people applied for jobs at Nissan and the personnel director says: "We had difficulty finding 300 to the right standard."

In the entrance hall, the pain on the red Bluebird model is exceptionally well finished. "At least as good as the Japanese," is how Ian Gibson, deputy managing director, puts the achievement. Posters around the factory set the tone for the future: "Our target is the best quality cars in Europe."

For the time being key quality parts like the body panels and wiring looms come by sea from Japan, but by 1991 more than 80 per cent of

the components for the Sunderland-built cars will come from the EEC, mainly Britain. By then the Government will have spent over £100 million in grants for the factory expansion, which will see output rise from 24,000 to 100,000 cars a year.

For Nissan's rivals, the cold message is that only 2,700 workers will be needed to make them (Vauxhall would need twice that number).

There is a rush back to the line as the siren sounds at quarter past ten. The 25 lads, every one hand picked by Ware, will work until 10 minutes before the end of the shift, but for as long as it takes to meet the planned production. Everything in Sunderland is going according to plan.

Daniel Ward

CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1187

ACROSS													
1	Rio country (6)	2	Galileo (6)	3	Saint's picture (4)	4	Lucky charm (8)	5	Let fall (7)	6	Twentieth of year (5)	7	French cellist (4,9)
8	Additional (5)	9	Initial prayer (7)	10	Cave system (6)	11	Fluorescent gas (4)	12	Re-work (6)	13	Weak, decadent (6)	14	Gradual increase (5,7)
15	Galore (1,4)	16	Cubic decimetre (5)	17	Glamour (4)	18	Italian babies (7)	19	Slight rise (5)	20	Father (5)	21	Search (5)
22	Unharness (7)	23	Body of servants (7)	24	Happen (5)	25	Lord (5)	26	Fat (5)	27	Scottish lads (4)	28	

DOWN													
1	Gradual increase (5,7)	2	Galileo (6)	3	Saint's picture (4)	4	Lucky charm (8)	5	Let fall (7)	6	Twentieth of year (5)	7	French cellist (4,9)
8	Additional (5)	9	Initial prayer (7)	10	Cave system (6)	11	Fluorescent gas (4)	12	Re-work (6)	13	Weak, decadent (6)	14	Gradual increase (5,7)
15	Galore (1,4)	16	Cubic decimetre (5)	17	Glamour (4)	18	Italian babies (7)	19	Slight rise (5)	20	Father (5)	21	Search (5)
22	Unharness (7)	23	Body of servants (7)	24	Happen (5)	25	Lord (5)	26	Fat (5)	27	Scottish lads (4)	28	

SOLUTION TO NO 1186
ACROSS: 1 Stopped 4 Fabric 5 Recital 10 Mafia 11 Near 12 Pre-
cept 14 Lightweight 18 Onion 19 Mount 22 Amias 24 Upright 25
Tiller 26 Ecceza
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Casse 11 All-powerful 13 Enigmatic 15 Initial 16 Tin 17
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FRIDAY PAGE

Big Apple and crystal ball

New York may be the slickest and sharpest of cities, but its smartest citizens are turning to tarot cards, psychics and inter-species communicators to solve their problems. Shirley Lowe tunes in to the good vibrations

The Big Apple is turning into a crystal ball. Everyone you meet in New York seems to be having their palms, cards and minds read or they've just got back from a meaningful session with their psychic. Sit next to Phyllis Levy at a dinner party and she'll tell you about her inter-species communicator, bump into Mary Ann Crenshaw in the street and she produces a chunk of crystal from her chic black leather handbag which, she says, gives out good vibrations and expands her consciousness; look up an old friend, whose husband has left her, and you'll find that she hasn't turned to her mother, her preacher or even her therapist for advice, but to her psychic.

New Yorkers living in the most technologically advanced city in the world currently look like simple Latvian peasants as they turn to tarot cards, tune in to crystal balls and pay psychics more than £160 an hour for making predictions or "channeling" advice from alleged spirits from another world or another time.

Phyllis Levy, a top executive in New York's largest talent agency, has a cat called Barnaby who is so neurotic that he spends his days under a sofa, and has almost permanent colitis. Levy called in Samantha Khurrie, an inter-species communicator, on a "try anything" basis. Khurrie talks to animals by picking up their vibrations. She is retained by racehorse owners and zoos and, after chatting to the elephants at the San Diego zoo, was able to pass on their complaints about their quarters to the proper authorities. She went into Levy's bedroom with Barnaby and, after an hour, came out saying things like: "He told me how he felt on the day the street blew up and rocked the apartment, and I managed to calm him down and explain." Barnaby, she said, had suffered a deprived kittenhood and she instructed his owner: "Think that your hands are large, warm, furry mittens filled with love."

Levy was sceptical as she wrote out the cheque for £65. "But then I mentioned that I had to take both my cats to the vet the following day,

and how they always screamed and fought when I tried to put them in their boxes. Oh I'll just talk to them about that," said Samantha. And guess what? The next day, for the first time in 12 years, they jumped into their carrying cases without a whimper.

Mary Ann Crenshaw, a New York fashion editor, says that she was meditating on her bit of crystal (a present from her therapist) and had put herself into a trance — "I'm quite good at that" — when she felt a strong presentiment of danger. "Half an hour later, I walked out of my doorway and was attacked by a large dog," Mary Ann also goes to an astrologer who gives her such useful tips as "Don't get your hair cut today; you'll hate it."

A well-known American novelist who, not surprisingly, doesn't wish to be named, says that when her husband left her after 17 years, she took his photograph to a psychic, who scraped it gently with her fingernail and revealed (over several hourly sessions at £65 a time) the comforting news that the husband was miserable, suicidal and that his girlfriend had developed an irritating skin infection. "I didn't believe a word of it at first," says my friend, "but I was totally convinced when she mentioned the girlfriend by name — it's a most unusual nickname — and told me that she drove a grey Mercedes. No, that's his car, my husband's," I said. And then I heard that he'd given it to her."

Along the posh Upper East and Upper West sides there are Reader-Adviser signs where the Nail Clinics used to be.

Maria Costalina of Cozy Nail, off Lexington Avenue in the mid-Fifties, is also offering Psychic Readings by Mrs Maria — Tarot Cards and Palm Reader — Advice on all Problems; more than half a dozen restaurants employ resident psychics, so that you can sort out your love-life, or whether or not it's a shrewd move to buy IBM today, between the soup and the spare ribs. Brian Bricker, a video company executive, picked up a tip about a business deal and a possible sales strategy, from Caro-



Joan Sattie in the Gypsy Tea Kettle — £5 plus tip for a tarot reading

lyn Clark over lunch at the Akbar restaurant; not bad going for less than £7.

Gemstone shops like Star Magic and Crystal Resources are selling pieces of quartz crystal, citrine, tourmaline and amethyst. There is a pseudo-scientific belief that these gemstones have curative powers; a Manhattan businessman, Richard Perl, who ritually drops a crystal into his pocket each morning, says it helps him concentrate and negotiate contracts.

There are now some 2,500 shops in the United States selling books on the paranormal and related topics, and they are pushing the popular "How to be Young and Beautiful and Make a Million Dollars and Be

charging \$300 (about £195) per person: \$100 for mind, \$100 for body, \$100 for spirit.

"I've made it all right for people who've been thinking about these things in private to do them with less fear and ridicule," Maclaine told *US News & World Report*. "This psychic sub-culture has been labelled New Age thinking, but there are plenty of people who think it's a lot of old nonsense and that Shirley Maclaine is not so much out on a limb as out of her mind. They point to such publications as *Psychic Guide*, which specializes in 'interviews' with dead celebrities — John Lennon came through to tell them: 'Carole Lombard was there, and I took to her. We are capable of having sex over here.'"

Psychics are either deluding themselves or the public, or both, comments Professor Paul Kurtz, who heads the Committee for the Scientific Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. Jeffrey Munson, a psychologist who works in the public information office of the Institute of Parapsychology, says: "People may get a good reading, because they unconsciously coach the reader, nod their heads or smile."

New York New-Agers are not like Californian hippies, moping around telling their beads. They tend to seek supernatural answers to practical problems. Psychologist Karlis Osia, at the American Society for Psychical Research in Manhattan, told Georgia Dulles of the *New York Times* that he attributed the current interest in the paranormal to "a desire for more — not just income, but knowledge of the deeper dimensions of life and that also includes the spiritual." Dulles concluded that a desire for more tangible rewards was often the prime motivation for a visit to a psychic, and quoted psychic Patricia Barnes: "Love, money, power — young people today want it all."

I wouldn't mind some of it either, so, brimming with disbelief, I called in at The Gypsy Tea Kettle on Lexington Avenue and faced Joan Sattie (£5 plus tip) over a small table. She correctly described my husband and the intricacies of his job without so much as a nod from me. She revealed a surprising knowledge about my family and my work, and told me I'd published two books (true) and had just been asked to write a screenplay (also true) from which I would make a great deal of money.

They obviously know a thing or two, these psychics.

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How to conduct a proper affair

Variety may be the spice of life, but adulterous marriages need a new approach...

Adultery isn't the lark it used to be. It's fast losing favour among a generation which aims to be pure of body and mind, uncontaminated by secretions and dedicated to staying calm, investing cleverly and warding off death.

Like it or not, we are in the grip of a new morality. When the married and sexually active embraced jogging, a clutch of wild expectations descended on the western world which changed everything. Suddenly it became important to cheat the Grim Reaper and look good too.

"Fitness" and "Living" pages urge us not only to exercise, but to ditch cigarettes, cleave to steamed vegetables, wallow in mineral water, extend ourselves financially and insure heavily to protect our interests. A quick fling with a ravishing stranger does not feature.

This seems to spell doom for the other woman and the secret lover, who have done so much for history, fiction, tired marriages and business trips. Who will want to know them, now that everyone's secretions are suspect, energy is at a premium and keeping the family together is a good career move?

As the pseudonymous author of a book called *The Infernal Triangle*, which con-

There'll be endless possibilities for seaside landladies

siders the subject at some length, I think I can say they need not despair. Monogamy will not suddenly become second nature to those born to daily.

But if public stonings are to be avoided in today's sterner climate, there must be a change in the ways and means. Even now, I believe, we are witnessing the rise of The New Adultery.

Sex parties may not be very romantic, but romance isn't everyone's cup of tea. For those who are lustful or desperate and keen on sex as a career romp, the joy of the sex party is the lack of complication and the scrupulous supervision. Perhaps Friends of the Stock Exchange could meet in a genteel terrace house, with its own Fax and Telex machines. I'm sure there are endless possibilities for seaside landladies in the low season.

Another face, common to the old adultery, is the familiar, crumpled one, which greets those who enjoy the long, cosy liaisons favoured by the French, who are lazy by

nature. It will appeal to those who like to be in love with someone other than the person to whom they are married.

The long liaison is really only practical when there is money in the background, because a lack of salubrious facilities does nothing for protracted passion; when the passion fades, as it inevitably does, comfort is paramount. Discreet, enduring, and as predictable as a marriage, it is ideal for lovers who can do the crossword and talk to their stockbroker at the same time. This rules out those who, in the old days, had one-night-stands with secretaries or the plumber. Variety was the spice of their lives and there's not a lot of variety in a 20-year-sand.

The drawbacks are boredom and exhaustion, because keeping two lifelong commit-

It will become respectable to flirt with everyone

ments going is no easy matter and what's more, it can go badly wrong for those who don't understand the etiquette which is based on no promises, no nagging, and never getting caught.

But neither the sex party nor the long liaison will be the surest feature of the New Adultery. Its most significant face will be desecrated and aglow, for there will be a return to favour of the much-missed unconsummated affair, which will cause great heartache and generate huge amounts of highly satisfactory suspicion. Lovers will protest to their spouses "But it's not like that, honestly," with their hands on their hearts. But they will not be led into temptation, because the wages of their sin would be simply too dreadful to contemplate. And, frankly, it's mainly for fun, to keep the blood flowing.

The acceptability of these relationships will create an interesting new set of sexual cues. It will become perfectly respectable to flirt with every one, married or not, without placing your body or your virtue in mortal danger. The sexual frisson will do wonders for the complexion and then fade away without anyone feeling silly or rejected; and dreary marriages will be endured that much better, because an adoring figure of the opposite sex hovering in view, but out of range, can only boost the flagging ego.

This was certainly the case in *The Infernal Triangle*, though it is, of course, fiction. The New Adultery may be, too, but I hope not. Should it come to pass, we will at last have a reason to be grateful to jiggers.

Barbara Toner

© Times Newspapers Ltd 1987
Barbara Toner writes a weekly column for *Woman* as *Tessa Wood*, whose book *The Infernal Triangle* is published this week by Futura, £1.95.

Saris and smiles

Lady Olga Maitland, new Tory candidate for Bethnal Green, gets a taste for East Enders



Stall talk: Lady Olga inspects one of D. Singh's saris

She immediately went for the common ground: "I love a good curry," she said to an Asian who was showing her his vegetable stall. Somewhere, Edwina must have smiled.

For their part, the tradesmen were delighted. Within seconds of admiring the materials on a sari stall, they had her swathed in shimmering blue. The 42-year-old aristocrat, who had turned out in a sensible green woollen suit, was astonishingly transformed into something altogether more exotic.

But as she pointed out later, she's something of an immigrant herself: Serbian mother, Scottish father.

It seemed to fire her imagination. At the earring stall she plumpily fingered her own discreet pearls as she examined some models that could have substituted for Hollywood chandeliers. "I'm always told I should be more adventurous with my earrings," she was delighted when she learned that the 29-year-old stall-holder, Susan Atkinson, had only just set up in business. That made them two new girls together. "How very brave of you," she whooped, and every earring on the stall tinkled.

Nowhere did she meet a hostile word. Perhaps they were all Conservatives. Perhaps it was an innate hospitality. Or, more likely, it was because they hadn't seen anything quite like her before.

Colin Duncan

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TALKBACK

From: Rhianon Roberts, Bonnewydd, Caernarfon, Gwynedd

Couples who hope to plan the sex of their unborn baby (Monday Page, February 9) should ask themselves why they want children at all. We do not question or decide upon the height, intelligence, temperament or talent therefore why question the sex?

The social problems that Dr Stanway suggests could result from knowing in advance the sex of the baby, could be avoided by only giving the parents those results of the amniocentesis which refer to the health of the foetus, and by regarding the disclosure of the sex as being unethical.

From: Geoffrey J Wilson, Church of St Thomas of Canterbury, Ryton Road, London SW6

How sincerely I applaud Wynette Mears' article (First Person, February 11). As a celibate clergyman now well beyond my best years, I have suffered repeated agonies over the difficulties of obtaining a room for single occupancy while on an independent holiday.

Some many years ago I finally despaired of satisfaction from the package tour operators — most of whom not only impose their impudent "supplement", but then have the nerve to warn me that I must expect "a single room to be inferior in size, amenities, and position."

Medical Briefing now appears on the Thursday Health Page

From: Valerie Roan, South Park Road, Wimbledon, London SW19

I recently tried to find a suitable holiday to visit Japan, and finally settled on an itinerary with one of the leading travel agents which was expensive, but the best deal I could find. However, I was horrified to discover that there was a single room supplement of between £400 and £700, depending on whether I tackled a four-day stay in Hong Kong or Bangkok on to the end of the time spent in Japan. I have been looking at holidays in Europe, and find that there are still hefty single room supplements in proportion to the package deal offered.

As there are more and more people wishing to go on holiday alone, it would be interesting to see whether leading travel agents are prepared to give any concessions to this increasing market.

The Thoughts of Leader Kinnock



"We cannot remove the evils of capitalism without taking its source of power — ownership." (FRANCIS & DODD 1975)

This collection of statements by Neil Kinnock shows that, contrary to some theories, it's unnecessary for the left to overthrow him if Labour achieve power. He is left enough already!

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THE TIMES DIARY

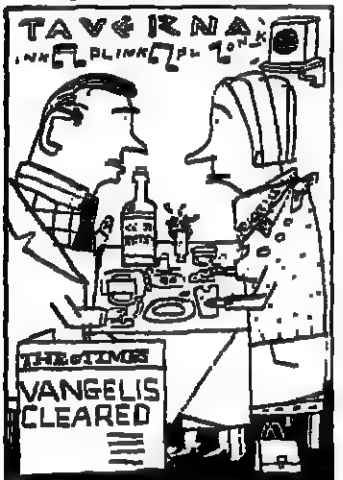
Jarring note

As the London Philharmonic Orchestra battles for control of the rival Philharmonia, news reaches me of a plan guaranteed to lose the besieged Philharmonia still more friends. It is set to sign an exclusive contract for Columbia Artists in New York to handle the bulk of its tours abroad. Columbia already acts for the Philharmonia's musical director, Giuseppe Sinopoli, and the takeover would infuriate London and Continental management agencies. Both Columbia and the Philharmonia are understandably reticent in talking about the negotiations. "Wrong, wrong," snapped a less-than-charming spokesman for Columbia, the world's biggest concert agency. Later, however, he let slip the tell-tale words: "Nothing has been signed yet. I don't know what we're discussing."

Ryan rising

A week after I revealed that Nigel Ryan, the former ITN boss, had applied for the job of BBC director-general, I learn that he was one of the half-dozen hopefuls selected for interview by the Beeb's governors this week. Having filmed behind the lines in Afghanistan he would cheer demoralized BBC journeymen fearful both of a loss of editorial nerve and further cuts in budgets for filming overseas. On the other hand, as a former ITN chief executive, he avoids association with Tory attacks on pinko-journalism at Lime Grove.

BARRY FANTONI



"Surely the charm of Greek music is that it does all sound the same"

Brute force

Papua New Guinea's police commissioner is taking a firm line against police violence: he has told his men to stop beating up their wives. Mr Tasioti's warning comes as part of a government campaign to eradicate domestic violence. Tasioti, however, took a conciliatory and worldly tone with his men. "Look gentlemen," he began, "we've all done it, but..."

Din standard

British Tyre and Rubber has abandoned its hi-tech attempts to silence a megaphone wielded by sacked members of a subsidiary company outside its Westminster headquarters (PMS, February 6). Residents complained about the company's noisy use of a loud-speaker rigged to a scum-blower to drown the pickets' urages, and were unimpressed when BTR instead played loud pop music. Now the company is to seek a court injunction against the use of loudhailers outside its building.

● Edwina Currie-inspired graffiti spotted in Bristol: "Single businessmen whose wife are you taking abroad?"

Right lines

The parliamentary backbencher may be a lowly beast, but sometimes he can notch up an achievement. In the last parliament, Tony Speller got through one of the four 10-minute rule bills to become law since 1974 — an amendment to the 1972 Transport Act which allowed British Rail to reopen disused lines and stations on an experimental basis. As a result, he has just announced to his backers that 27 stations have been reopened, which means that the glorious names of Flowery Field, Hall i' th' Wood, Smithy Bridge, Humphrey Park, Bridge of Allan and Sherburn-in-Elmet feature once more on the rail map.

Beirut file

Any confusion about who is fighting whom in Lebanon these days was clarified yesterday by a Beirut newspaper that explained to its readers: "The Shi'ites are fighting against the Druze, the Druze and the Sunnis against the Shi'ites, comprising Amal and Hizbollah. The prophets are battling against Karl Marx, the communists against the Americans, and the fundamentalists against the entire West." Clear?

Fat chance

The English National Opera singers are generally sleeker than their counterparts on the Continent. Indeed, last year soprano Jane Eaglen shed 8½ stone before taking the role of Elizabeth I in *Mary Stuart*. So it was with some surprise that I saw yesterday that the ENO was advertising in *The Stage* for four "fat, middle-aged female dancers" for *Orpheus in the Underworld*. The catch is that they need to be "supple and able to tap dance and cancan".

PHS

Michael Binyon on the bewildered US reaction to Soviet reforms

How stands the evil empire?

Washington
The spectacle of Andrei Sakharov, surrounded by Americans and well-wishers, raising his hands high to applaud Mikhail Gorbachev is one that has left Americans utterly bewildered. What is going on in Russia? Is it for real, or is the world witnessing a gigantic propaganda hoax? How should President Reagan, preoccupied with his own problems, react to this challenge to his deeply held view of the "evil empire"?

Almost everyone here now agrees that something fundamental is under way, even if the world has yet to see the results. Jeane Kirkpatrick, the combative former ambassador to the United Nations, said this week after returning from a meeting with the Soviet leader that "a real campaign for change" had been launched. But would it work? "We do not — and cannot — know," she would agree, however, with the other former American statesmen in the delegation, who echoed Gorbachev's own assessment at their meeting: Soviet-American relations are at a crossroads.

Cyrus Vance, President Carter's secretary of state, was a member of the largest US political delegation to visit Moscow in years. During their three hours of give-and-take with Gorbachev last week in the Kremlin, they had a taste of the new ideas now sweeping across the country. And to those such as Dr Henry Kissinger, who had not been back to Moscow since he dealt as secretary of state with the ossified Brezhnev regime, it came as something of a shock.

"Gorbachev is a totally new Soviet leader in my experience," Kissinger said. He was impressed by his "unprecedented" recognition of Soviet domestic problems, and found his actions "unusual, even revolutionary", which would elicit fierce opposition. But Kissinger gave a warning: America should not be tempted to make concessions to encourage the reformers in Moscow. However much Americans approved of the direction of the changes, what mattered to the West was Soviet foreign policy. And there was a real likelihood that to gain the approval of the conservatives for his domestic reforms, Gorbachev would take a tougher line in foreign policy. The US therefore had to make its own interests clear to the Politburo.

So far, the Reagan Administration has been uncharacteristically cautious. Praise for the Soviet reforms has been grudging and permeated with scepticism. Many American conservatives are anxious to play down the changes. There are too many influential groups in the US — the Jewish community, east European and Soviet exiles — for any prudent US official, especially in a Republican Administration, to voice approval of Soviet behaviour. At bottom, Reagan has never recanted his view of the "evil empire".

Warren Zimmerman, the chief US delegate at the European Security Conference, expressed the prevailing caution at a recent Vienna meeting. He saw progress in family reunification and emigration, but said that so far hints had outnumbered decisions. There had been a steep drop in Jewish emigration, and the new emigration law was "inherently restrictive". He said: "We have heard predictions and promises from Soviet officials — on a cultural renaissance, on the release of political prisoners, on genuine openness. They seem to be telling us that Soviet society is at a turning point. But will it turn?" The State Department has since welcomed the Soviet decision to release 140 political prisoners, saying this represented 20 per cent of all those held. But in the same statement it pressed for the release of all prisoners of conscience, as it did when the first batch of 50 dissidents was let out.

A central question now being asked here is whether the US should be more openly encouraging the Gorbachev reforms. "I am sceptical of the notion that one superpower can help another," one official said. "It would not be any asset to Gorbachev at home to be seen enjoying our support." Economic reform and the shake-up in party cadres were not issues where comment was necessary — unlike human rights or emigration, where Moscow had bound itself by the Helsinki accords.

Both American and Soviet analysts here agree that the Soviet changes have their own dynamic, and are only marginally affected by reactions in the West. "He cannot afford to stand still," one US official said of Gorbachev. "That is no longer an option." They see, however, a need in



A free Sakharov — seen (right) at last week's Moscow forum on a "nuclear-free world" — can be more confusing than a detained one

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Moscow not for encouragement or approval, but a breathing space in foreign policy, an arms control agreement that would allow Gorbachev to focus on domestic issues.

But can the US take advantage of a new flexibility to forward its own interests? Officials have been quietly encouraged by the greater flow of information, by televised debates, the coverage in the Soviet press of US arguments (such as Senator Robert Dole's article in *Pravda*), even if the viewpoints are advanced only to be rebutted.

There is hope that the release of dissidents, that US-Soviet trade, so closely tied to the Jackson-Vanik Amendment, may pick up and that fresh Kremlin thinking may remove the big obstacles to

better relations, such as the Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

The watchword, however, is caution. There is a persistent nagging discomfort that even if Gorbachev does fulfil the US conditions for better relations, the US cannot afford to respond. "No political leader in the West can be put in the position where he can be accused of forgetting that major things are wrong with the Soviet system," one official said, admitting frankly that the relationship would remain adversarial for the foreseeable future. But with a Soviet leader so adept in public relations, the Reagan Administration will be increasingly on the defensive in the battle for European opinion, in its headline insistence on a continued arms build-up, and the development of Star Wars.

Even US liberals have been disconcerted, and react with visceral suspicion. "It really is not Gorbachev who troubles me," the former editor of *The New York Times* wrote recently. "It is the enthusiasm with which his every twitch is greeted in the West. Mr A.M. Rosenthal said the West should not allow 70 years of a tyrannical system to blind it to the possibility that the system was being changed after all."

But his list of suggested Soviet moves to demonstrate Gorbachev's sincerity as a reformer is clearly more rhetorical than pragmatic: put on trial all senior KGB officers guilty of arbitrary arrest; order General Jaruzelski of Poland to legalize Solidarity and Romania to hold elections; withdraw from eastern Europe and Afghanistan; change the Soviet agricultural system to provide enough for "Glasnost" is quite enough. But as we cut into our nice juicy steaks, let's wait a bit before we cheer the tossing of morsels. That really is not so churlish, after all," he said.

Soviet analysts here are quietly despairing of such sentiments. "Is that the way we will ever get an arms control agreement?" one asked. He looked pessimistically at the crossroads Gorbachev and Vance see in their relations. "The Americans seem determined to go down the wrong road."

Koryagin: a special kind of dissident

Paris
Dr Anatoly Koryagin, the Soviet psychiatrist freed from detention yesterday, was one of the most important political prisoners in Russia, not only because of the publicity his case received but because his work called attention to a critical question: what are the fundamental Soviet values?

It is not known yet whether Dr Koryagin plans to emigrate, but whatever his intentions it is important to note that he has fought in defence not of any political programme but of the truth for its own sake and, in this respect, is a worthy candidate for the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize, for which he has been nominated.

Koryagin stated publicly that dissenters were held in Soviet mental hospitals, and that they included Alexei Nikitich, the Donetsk coalminer, who was in the Taglar special psychiatric hospital in Kazakhstan and who died of cancer in 1984. By doing so he not only defended Western medical values, but also the Western conception of sanity, the validity of which is the unspoken basis of all agreements between the Soviet Union and the West.

Koryagin knew few foreigners when he began his work as a psychiatric consultant to the dissident group known as the Working Commission on the Abuse of Psychiatry for Political Goals. I met him in the summer of 1980 when I was a correspondent in Moscow for the *Financial Times* and gathering material for a book. It seemed to me that the reasons



Koryagin: saved for sanity

why some men were put in mental hospitals might reveal much about the nature of the Soviet Union.

Koryagin travelled to Moscow regularly from his home in Kharkov and I arranged to meet him whenever he was in Moscow, along with some of his patients. They included Anatoly Butko, confined to a mental hospital after trying to swim the Black Sea to Turkey; Alexander Shatravka, who crossed into Finland and was handed back; and, most fateful of all, Nikitich, who had just been freed from the Dnepropetrovsk special psychiatric hospital and wanted to organize a free trade union among the Donetsk miners.

It was because of my friendship with Koryagin and our mutual friendship with Nikitich that I was involved in the events which led to Koryagin's arrest. Nikitich persuaded me to accompany him to Donetsk to write about the miners'

lives. Shortly after I left Donetsk, Nikitich was arrested and sent to a mental hospital. I asked Koryagin if he wanted publicly to defend the sanity of Nikitich, reminding him of the risks. He said: "Definitely!"

Koryagin's defence of Nikitich's sanity was published and Koryagin was arrested four weeks later. His detention proved to be a turning point not only for him but for the Soviet Union. Pressure to expel the Soviets from the World Psychiatric Association had been growing and the spectacle of a psychiatrist being arrested for his diagnosis made emigration virtually certain. To avoid this humiliation, the Soviets resigned from the WPA in January 1983.

Chastened, the authorities have made efforts to force Koryagin to recant. He responded with hunger strikes. During his six years of detention, Koryagin has spent three years in solitary confinement and six months in the punishment cell, thinly clad and tortured by hunger and cold.

Unfortunately, his release will not signify the dawn of a new era of tolerance in the Soviet Union. So far, 140 recognized "enemies" are reported by the authorities to have been freed; among them is Dr Koryagin. But not a single political prisoner has been released from the Soviet mental hospitals.

David Satter

The author was Moscow correspondent of the *Financial Times* 1976-82 and is writing a book about the internal life of Russia.

Higher mathematics helps as Haughey starts horse-trading

IRISH ELECTION: VOTES AND SEATS			
	1982	1987	
Fianna Fail	VOTES % 46.2	44.1	
	SEATS 75	81	
Fine Gael	39.2	27.1	
	70	51	
Labour	9.4	6.5	
	16	12	
Progressive Democrats		11.9	
		14	
Workers Party	3.2	3.4	
	2	4	
Others	2.5	8.7	First preference votes
	3	1	

much for the party's Labour coalition partners last month, and for the voters on Tuesday.

The electorate has put Fianna Fail back to sort out the mess. But the first premiership of Haughey hardly augurs well. He is short of a clear majority and, as he said last night: "To run a government, the more troops you have behind you the better." He does promise not to dissolve early, and Garret FitzGerald's Fine Gael and Desmond O'Malley's new Progressive Democrats promise constructive

opposition, but it is hard to see the new government, faced with such great problems, lasting a full term. Many people forecast another election within the year.

Haughey is a forceful personality but he is handicapped by the class bias of his support. Fianna Fail depends to a disproportionate degree on the votes of manual workers and small farmers, the main recipients of the hand-outs that have to be cut.

He is also handicapped by the nationalist tradition of his party.

which makes it difficult for him to be too conciliatory about what goes on north of the border. Although the Northern Ireland accord played a much smaller part in the election than some British reports suggested, the issue will not go away. Sixty years on the civil war still provides the basis for Irish party divisions.

However, Sinn Féin did fare abysmally. And perhaps the most interesting feature of these elections has been the upsurge of the Progressive Democrats, a party committed to "breaking the mould" and escaping from the historic arguments. O'Malley is easily the most charismatic of Irish politicians and he is probably pleased to be in opposition and uninvolved in immediate coalition-making.

His party, little more than a year after its founding, fared unexpectedly well, winning 14 seats and having half a dozen near-misses. With improved organization, and trading on the unpopularity of the last FitzGerald government, the Progressive Democrats may feel poised for a breakthrough that David Owen would envy.

With the substitution of the aggressive and clever Haughey, without a sure majority, for the cuddly and clever FitzGerald, trying to hold a coalition together, make a difference to the destiny of Ireland? This most political of people look despairingly at their own political brawls and express very little hope that any party or coalition can really change the style of government or the allocation of resources. Elections are great fun to watch, but sometimes they don't solve much.

David Butler

The author is a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

David Watt

Mugabe on the rack

Harare

Optimists who believe that morality in international affairs can nearly always be reconciled with self-interest should be made to visit Zimbabwe, where Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, is still on the rack of a choice between "immorality", which will be moderate, and "moral purity", which will be ruinously expensive. The issue, of course, is economic sanctions against South Africa, which Mugabe strongly endorsed in principle at the Commonwealth mini-summit last August, reaffirmed at the Non-Aligned Summit over which he presided in his own capital, Harare, and publicly promised on numerous occasions up to December, when an announcement was said to be imminent.

Eight weeks later there is still no word, and this very "political" city reverberates with speculation about what is going on in Mugabe's mind, and who is trying to influence it in which direction. But the reason for the delay is obvious: Mugabe has put himself in an intolerable position. If he fails to put the full Commonwealth sanctions into effect he will look a fool and a hypocrite; if he does, put them into effect, his country's economy will be ruined.

At a distance, it is hard to grasp just how dependent Zimbabwe really is on South Africa. In Harare, the sense of claustrophobia is overpowering. More than 90 per cent of Zimbabwe's total imports and exports at present come and go over South African rails or roads. The wars in Mozambique to the east and Angola to the west mean that there is virtually no other way out. And it is not just a question of transport routes. South Africa is Zimbabwe's biggest trading partner, taking about 40 per cent of the country's total manufacturing exports and supplying 18 per cent of its imports, many of these imports essential.

It follows inescapably that the South Africans have it in their power to bring Zimbabwe to a standstill within two or three months. The extent of their willingness to do so is debatable. They probably have no particular wish to destroy a useful outlet for their own exports to the north, and Zimbabwe ministers, whistling to keep up their courage, make much of this. But there is no real doubt that the South African government would be bound to react viciously to any serious sanctions package from Mugabe, especially in the run-up to its own "white" election in May, when any weakness would be seized on by the Afrikaner right wing.

The enormity of this problem has taken an astonishingly long time to sink in. When Mugabe went to the London meeting with his gestures in his pocket, no contingency planning on the implications had apparently been made. The truth has certainly dawned by now. At a cabinet meeting in mid-October, Mugabe persuaded his colleagues to cut air links with South Africa. By

December, the implementation of this decision, which had been put off because of the opposition of presidents Kaunda of Zambia and Masire of Botswana, was opposed by most of the Zimbabwean cabinet and the powerful Zanu party politburo.

By now, virtually the entire Zimbabwean machine, with the exception of four or five hard-line ideologues, is praying fervently for an indefinite postponement. And Mugabe is obviously influenced by these pressures; ultimately he cannot escape taking the decision himself.

Most people here believe that he will have to do something. Various well-wishing visitors, notably Andrew Young, the mayor of Atlanta, and Brian Mulroney, the Canadian Prime Minister, have tried to assure him that nobody will think the worse if he bows to the inevitable. But his "face" is involved both domestically and as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement. Moreover, he has a genuine moral perception of the Zimbabwean responsibilities and standing in the Third World.

On the other hand, frantic attempts to get off hook by reducing dependence on South Africa are hopeless in the short or even medium term. The favourite expedient at this moment is the idea of getting far more goods out of the country through the dilapidated Mozambique ports of Beira and Maputo, which in theory could take at least 60 per cent of Zimbabwe's exports.

The main trouble is that this could be done only by making the two direct rail lines to these ports secure from the right-wing Rhodesian terrorists, a task which the Zimbabwean Army is attempting but which could be successful only on the highly speculative conditions that a) Zimbabwe can continue to stand the economic strain of spending 18 per cent of its budget on defence, and b) the South Africans are willing to change their policy of destabilizing Mozambique and are willing to allow the two rail lines to be made permanently passable.

Britain's recently announced aid package for the renovation of the railways has its psychological uses in deflecting African criticism of our own sanctions position, but it is subject to the same severe provisions in practice.

There being no easy solution to this route, the present betting here is that Mugabe will wait until after the South African election and then put together a package just strong enough to allow his propaganda machine to make something of it, but too weak in reality to involve more than minimal retaliation.

This is the logical solution, but it is not one that will give much satisfaction to anyone who hopes that South Africa's vice-like grip on the whole region will be prised loose or, for that matter, to anyone who reflects that Mugabe, by his own admission, is probably the most capable black ruler in southern Africa and a lot better than any likely successor.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Disabusing both the Kinnocks

The House assembled yesterday in the shadow of a joint statement, issued the previous evening by the Government and Opposition Chief Whips, condemning "personal abuse" by members of one another.

It was occasioned by a particularly abusive motion submitted by a group of Tories about Mr Kinnock. The Chief Whips' intervention was apparently inspired by an expression of concern on the part of the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill. Certainly, it is unusual for a Chief Whip to lend his support to an initiative with the opposing Chief Whip which could be construed as hostile to something that had just been done by his own side.

The offending motion about Mr Kinnock had been drawn up by Sir Marcus Fox, a rough Yorkshire Tory. The Speaker had prevented it from reaching the order paper. But copies seemed to be freely available to members yesterday. Before the war, such material tended to be printed in Paris or Cairo. But now it is easily obtained by even the most impressionable MPs.

One would not usually read this sort of thing. But, because of one's work, one had to. The motion accused Mr Kinnock of, *inter alia*, a "fundamental and longstanding hostility to the monarchy"; "noted lack of experience of ministerial office"; "despicable failure" to deprive two Militant Tendency MPs of the whip; failure to "condemn without qualification the calculated violence committed by Mr Arthur Scargill's pickets"; "inability to exercise self-control in the matter of the battle of the Indian restaurant; actions to the detriment of the British security services"; and of having made a

"farfetched" visit to the United States which "heaped ridicule and contempt not merely on his own head, but also on the United Kingdom."

On a point of order, Mr Peter Bruinvels (Leicester East, C) asked the Speaker why the motion had not been allowed to appear. Last we had any doubt about his support for it, Mr Bruinvels added that he certainly signed it — thus dispelling any suspicion that it might have been too kind to Mr Kinnock for Mr Bruinvels' robust taste. The passage about the monarchy? Mr Bruinvels asked.

It had been rumoured that this was indeed the reason why the Speaker had stopped the motion. If the rumour was true, the Speaker had assumed that Mr Kinnock would not want to be associated with anti-monarchical views. That was all very well.

But the Speaker does not live with Mrs Glensy Kinnock. Mr Kinnock may now have to face at breakfast a wife who now knows that all along she has been living with a practising Royalist. Fortunately for all concerned, the Speaker avoided the monarchy when replying to Mr Bruinvels. He said he had forbidden the motion because, in the words of Erskine May (the parliamentary rule book) it had been "designed merely to give annoyance".

In the eyes of the Tory backbenchers, Mr Kinnock was himself designed merely to give annoyance. Many showed irritation at the ruling. A better moment for Tory morale was when Mr David Sumberg (Bury South, C) raised with Mrs Thatcher the article written by Mr Ken Livingstone to the effect that Northern MPs "never see the London that exists beyond the wine bars and brothels of Westminster".

Mr Sumberg thought this a slur on Northern MPs. So reportedly did many Labour members. Northerners who visit London are thought to spend a lot of time in such places. Brothels are one thing. But wine bars have always been regarded in the north as examples of southern decadence.



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A FUTURE FOR ROVER

Mr Paul Channon's approval yesterday of the Rover corporate plan is both welcome and potentially exciting. Its principal elements — merging Leyland Trucks with Daf and cementing a long-term relationship with Honda in cars — are uncomfortable, not least to national pride. But both make good commercial sense. With hard work and good luck, they may come to be seen as the start of a new, positive and more certain phase for businesses that have suffered debilitating strife, decline and uncertainty for most of the past twenty years.

The Anglo-Dutch truck merger is certainly not an easy option. As many Leyland jobs will be lost in the preliminary restructuring as in the closure of General Motors' Bedford truck business last year. Restructuring and writing off loans will cost British taxpayers some £750 million.

More important for the future, the new combination is no more than a logical link between two vulnerable companies in a European market with massive over-capacity. Even the largest multinationals have been obliged to seek cross-border alliances with their rivals. Success is by no means assured.

Twenty years ago, it would have seemed inconceivable that the mighty Leyland Trucks could end up as a minority partner in a merger with the then insignificant Daf trucks business. In the event the diversion of funds and management effort within British Leyland away from the trucks business left it ill-

equipped to face the world-wide industry slump.

Under more single-minded private control, Daf has meanwhile gained strength from learning to concentrate on heavy trucks. It has survived its own considerable problems (though it can hardly be said to prosper) partly because the Dutch government agencies which own a large proportion of its shares have provided support in a more flexible and less politicized way than their British counterparts. The state takeover of British Leyland must rank as one of the greatest avoidable catastrophes of British industrial history.

The greater weakness of Leyland ensured that the Dutch partner will end up in control of the joint truck and van company. But few tears need be shed over that. The new combine will draw its strength from a much better combination of product range, European marketing network and worldwide sales spread than either individual partner (or the rival American bidder, Paccar) could provide.

Since it will still be only the fourth largest European producer, it will have to expand to succeed. That should quieten fears that the British company will merely be rationalized out of existence.

The happy experience of other Anglo-Dutch companies, in contrast to some international mergers, also offers hope for the future. The history of the merger of Royal Dutch Petroleum and Shell, similarly effected on a 60-40 basis when the British com-

pany was weak, provides an encouraging example for Leyland's workforce and managers. As a most imaginative part of the deal, an interest in Leyland will be returned to the British public if the new group prospers sufficiently to allow a flotation of its shares.

The disadvantage is that there will be no simple, clean severance of the taxpayer's responsibility for Leyland. Rover's new chairman, Mr Graham Day can now, however, concentrate his management's attention on Land Rover and on the Austin-Rover car business, which is still in deep trouble.

Austin-Rover has not resolved its essential dilemma: it is in the volume car business, but cannot sell enough cars to be a true high volume producer. The company's continuing market problems and future market strategy will require difficult decisions.

At least, however, the basis of that future is now set in collaboration with Honda. Mr Channon has also continued backing for Rover's new generation K series engine and with it a commitment to the small car market where the company has been most successful.

Rover might begin to mark this permanent relationship by showing more pride in its link with a Japanese company famed, among other things, for reliability. To be part of an Anglo-Japanese partnership is a greater asset in the marketplace than pretending, with ever less credibility, that Austin-Rover cars are wholly British.

HARD CASES AT HEATHROW

The case of the 58 Tamils whose departure from Britain was delayed by their show of defiance at Heathrow airport has been understandably exploited on both sides of the political divide. On the left are those who would, in theory, admit all comers in the belief that people who are not desperate do not leave their homes for distant lands. On the right are those who believe, no less sincerely, that Britain is a small, crowded and no longer prosperous country which should confine its resources as far as possible to its own.

Between the two are shades of opinion which would advocate a more generous treatment of would-be settlers in Britain than is the current practice. One way of accomplishing this would be for the Home Office to adopt a more flexible interpretation of the description "political refugee" than it does at present. Britain, in common with most other European countries, grants political asylum only to those who, in its judgement, are in genuine danger of persecution if they return home.

In the view of the Home Office, the 58 Tamils who arrived at Heathrow a week ago so signally failed to fit this description that they were ordered to be deported forthwith to Bangladesh, their last port of embarkation. To all appearances, it was a routine

and clear-cut case. Yet there is reason for some disquiet.

The disquiet derives first from the speed with which the Home Office took its decision. It did not, as has been standard procedure in such cases since 1983, involve the UK Immigration Advisory Service (UKIAS). The grounds for this decision may have been entirely sound. The Home Office argues that the group of Tamils had set out deliberately to evade British immigration procedures.

So blatant was the deception, in the view of officials, that there was no need to delay deportation. By not involving the UKIAS, however, the Home Office laid itself open to accusations from all the predictable quarters that it had dealt summarily and secretly with the Tamils.

It may well be — and if the Home Office wins its case in court this will have been demonstrated legally — that the decision was entirely justified. Unfortunately, the group was a large one and audacious in attracting publicity. More public handling of their case from the beginning might therefore have been prudent, if only to avoid accusations of unfairness.

The second cause for disquiet arises, however, from the methods the Tamils are alleged to have used to get to Britain and the likelihood that if they are granted asylum

many others will follow. According to the Home Office (and none of those who claim to represent the Tamils and their interests has disputed it), the 58 were would-be beneficiaries of an organized international racket.

Evidence that traders in Tamils have been directing their attention towards Britain is said to have been accumulating since the beginning of the year, as other European countries, notably West Germany and Switzerland, have begun to tighten their procedures. But for Britain this group was exceptional in its size, in its circuitous route and in the amateurishness of its deception.

None of this means that individual Tamils coming to Britain from Sri Lanka might not have a case for political asylum. But it does mean that the 58 Tamils at Heathrow should not be elevated to the status of typical refugees. Nor, as some would have it, should they be regarded as typical victims of Britain's immigration procedures. They constitute the exception that proves the validity and the usefulness of the rules and procedures as they stand.

The entirely comprehensible desperation of 58 Tamils (whether it derives from anger at being cheated out of money or from a genuine fear of returning home) is a hard case. As such it makes bad law.

DOGS OF JAW

Sir Marcus Fox, vice chairman of the Tory 1922 Committee, tabled three parliamentary motions on Wednesday listing numerous personal failings of Mr Neil Kinnock and seeking to establish his unfitness to be Prime Minister. Though not in itself a remarkable event (the Tory Party is well known to be sceptical about the fitness of the Leader of the Opposition for that high office), the criticisms advanced against Mr Kinnock in these motions were unusually specific, mentioning among other things his alleged lack of self control and his taste for pugilism.

At first, the Tory whips seem to have smiled benevolently on these motions. It is not their business to protect Mr Kinnock's sensibilities against outrageous affronts by Tory backbenchers. Later, however, a furore arose behind the scenes, and the Speaker ruled that the offending motions should not be printed.

There was an instant change of heart on the part of the Tory whips. The matter ended with a joint message from both sides of the House saying that "personal abuse and attacks on the integrity of individuals

have reached an unacceptable level" and promising better behaviour in the future.

The first question to be asked is whether Mr Speaker Weatherill was being too high-minded in imposing this prohibition. The history of Parliamentary debate is largely a history of vituperation. It is natural that great issues should generate strong emotions, and an undue attempt to restrain such emotions is out of place.

Some restraints, however, have to be imposed. The House has made rules to that end. There is a genuine distinction to be drawn between spontaneous high passions and calculated attempts to use the procedures of the House of Commons for purely electioneering purposes.

It very much seems that Sir Marcus's motions were in the second category. Indeed, he is reported, at an early stage in the row, to have admitted as much himself. The motions were intended, he is alleged to have said, to warn the electorate against the dangers of returning Mr Kinnock to power.

On the whole, this is not the right way to use debate in the House of Commons. It makes that assembly look too much

like an adjunct of the Party machines. It also unleashes personal abuse on an unhealthy scale since MPs are permitted to slander each other in Parliament in ways which the law forbids out of doors.

However, when the Speaker had made his ruling, Sir Marcus seems to have changed his mind. All he had ever intended, apparently, was to give Mr Kinnock a dose of his own medicine and thereby to discourage him and his colleagues from showering abuse on Mrs Thatcher and her relations.

In this subsequent intention he appears to have succeeded. Labour's chief whip, Mr Derek Foster, is now committed to call off his hounds, just as his Tory counterpart, Mr John Wakeham, is now presumably committed to apply a restraining hand to Mrs Currie and her likes.

So long as this result lasts, the reputation of Parliament will benefit, but so will the reputation of the Government, which is somewhat less inclined than Labour to depend on criticisms of personalities. For that reason, if for no other, it is not likely that this high minded concord will survive.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Tax cuts as stimulant to growth

From Mr David Howell, MP for Guildford (Conservative)
Sir, Professor Thirlwall, in his letter (February 14) about tax cuts, makes the sweeping claim that "all the economic research" shows the incentive effect of tax reductions on work to be neutral.

This is not so. A great deal of research, both here and even more in the United States, suggests that tax cuts are the most effective stimulant to increased enterprise, more jobs and relief of hardship for those on low incomes.

This cavalier way with facts prepares us for Professor Thirlwall's second assertion — that the present phase of strong income and output growth in Britain is artificial and unsustainable. Were he to discuss present trends with leaders in some of the capital goods industries, such as building materials and construction, he would find a different opinion. He would find the view that the present expansion, unlike so many of its predecessors, is entirely sustainable (assuming no political earthquake) precisely be-

cause it is not being orchestrated by the politicians, because it is not being fed by higher Government deficits, and because it is based on hard-won supply-side reforms in the British economic and social structure which are at last bearing fruit.

He would also discover that growth is extending to order books all over the country and is not just confined to the South-east. As for investment, it is quite useless looking, as Professor Thirlwall does, just at the category which used to be called "manufacturing industry". Modern enterprises spread far outside this outdated classification.

Investment in the whole range of services, technologies, processes and human skills upon which a nation's strength now rests is rising very fast in Britain. It would rise faster still with lighter taxes, especially on some of the lowest earners. Yours faithfully, DAVID HOWELL, House of Commons, February 16.

Gain to nation from Boat Race

From Mr Daniel Topolski
Sir, It seems that no one cares to say a good word for the Boat Race in general and Oxford in particular at the moment.

That the winning Boat Race crew each year is regularly the first or second fastest crew in the country (only the national team is quicker) surely contradicts Philip Howard's assertion (February 16) that their "arduous training" is a myth. Usually a third of the British national team for the world and Olympic championships is Boat Race spawned and Oxbridge rowing is the only university sport that can still claim to be up to international standard.

Furthermore, the toss does not decide the winner. The last two races have been won from the Middlesex side of the river by the crews that lost the toss; and three of the last six races, far from being processions, have overlapped for more than half the course.

As for importing elderly Americans, there have been fewer overseas oarsmen in the Boat Race in the last 20 years than there were in the 20 years before that. Australians, Americans and Canadians — over 150 of them — have been part and parcel of the Boat Race since its inception; graduates, too. And let us be clear: there are no sporting scholarships or easy places at Oxbridge. Academic requirements are more stringent than ever before.

As far as Oxford's present plight is concerned, we are clearly paying the price for losing our first Boat Race in 11 years. The exceptional and unique demands of the Boat Race require special talents which a few of this year's squad have failed to appreciate.

Within the sort of amateur set-up that exists at Oxford, with coaches giving their time out of love of the sport and loyalty to Oxford's fortunes, we can only operate with the good will of the athletes who ask us to help. We are simply not geared up to deal with the confrontational bully-boy tactics that occur in more professionally organised systems. However, if one or two people refuse to train and constantly walk out of the squad it becomes very difficult to maintain a productive training environment.

Oxford's selection process is fairer than most and is based on constant testing and observation over a period of months rather than on a "sudden death" trial. Over the past 15 years this system has served Oxford well. It is sad to watch all that being systematically destroyed. Yours sincerely, DANIEL TOPOLSKI (Oxford coach), 46 Cleveland Square, W2.

Oldest newspaper

From the Editor of Lloyd's List
Sir, Philip Howard (feature, February 9) is far too old a hand not to have had a premonition that his league table of oldest newspapers would unleash the dogs of enmity and pedantry.

We don't claim to be the oldest British daily newspaper, merely the world's oldest international daily newspaper. And I must confess that this international dimension, possibly unique among newspapers until the present decade (but a feature of the Roman Empire's newsletters and the 17th century corantos, forerunners of both Lloyd's List and The Times) obliges me to deny Philip Howard's kind suggestion that we were a daily newspaper in 1734.

We came out twice a week in those days, because from the start we sold abroad and the mail packets left British shores only on Tuesday and Friday. A century later daily post sailings to the Continent brought a daily Lloyd's List, in 1837.

One other point: We are now a fully fledged newspaper, with sales that have increased 50 per cent in 15 years. Yours sincerely, ROY FARNDON, Editor, Lloyd's List, 26-30 Arillery Lane, E1.

Pub bombings

From Mr Paul M. Hill
Sir, I must confess to a degree of confusion when reading the many well-intentioned comments amongst the editorial and letters pages of the national newspapers which seek to analyse the Home Secretary's reasons for refusing to refer my case and those of my co-accused back to the Court of Appeal (report, January 21). The discussion appears to centre around the questions of "new evidence" and "considerations of substance".

Section 17 of the 1968 Criminal Appeal Act is a model of brevity, granting the Home Secretary the power to refer a case, subject to the one condition, that he "thinks fit".

Could it be that the real test of section 17 is for the Home Secretary to do as he thinks fit, without looking over his shoulder at the Court of Appeal? This would reduce the matter to the subjective question, Are we content to let the matter stand as it is or is there not some lurking doubt in our minds which makes us wonder whether an injustice has been done? — a simple and effective formula, also a judgement handed down by Lord Justice Widgery in the Court of Appeal. Yours faithfully, PAUL M. HILL (462778), HM Prison, Wormwood Scrubs, Du Cane Road, W12. February 18.

Fields for scope

From Mr George Scates
Sir, As a farmer, I am appalled and dismayed that our union is no more able to face up to the reality of excess food production than the National Union of Mineworkers was over excess coal or Sogat '82 was over excess manning levels.

Farm statistics for 1986 indicate that we are relatively poor (£1.41 million income, divided by 264,000 farmers, farming nearly 40 million acres, means the average farmer got £5,344 off 151 acres). But, like the miners and the printers, we do not have to do it. It is therefore morally wrong to complain.

However, what we do have to do is ensure that our No 1 spot in the efficiency charts for world agriculture is not usurped by foreign farmers whose products are even more heavily subsidised. And Europe as a whole, having drained the lakes and flattened out the mountains, will have to maintain self-sufficiency for defensive reasons, but mainly to avoid a 1930s-type mass exodus from the land.

Yours truly, GEORGE SCATES, Scates (Farms) Limited, Cobblers Piece, Abbots Roding, Ongar, Essex.

From Mr Robin Dunface
Sir, I do not agree with all the details in the Government's new proposals for a countryside policy, and they might be improved by examination of the Alliance and Labour parties' rural policies — this should certainly not be a party political matter. But at least, and at long last, the Government has taken an initiative and is trying to

promote the concept of alternative land use.

The National Farmers' Union's immediate, unthinking and wholly negative response to the Government's proposals was as depressing as it was predictable and in marked contrast to the constructive and far-sighted point of view expressed in today's letter (February 13) from the President of the Country Landowners' Association.

The NFU should be taking the lead in proposing reforms. It should be encouraging farmers to adapt and change. Farmers do not have a divine right to produce unlimited quantities of unwanted food at inflated prices. Individual farm businesses (including mine) are now under tremendous financial pressure; many will fail. Obviously we are worried, but many farmers are also aware that fundamental structural change is essential.

As farmers diversify, as land and buildings are released to new uses, so we have an opportunity to provide the housing and employment so desperately needed in the countryside. The planting of trees, the creation of conservation areas, and the encouragement of leisure activities can only be of benefit to the environment. We must not let the "drawbridge" conservationists stifle this opportunity.

It would indeed be ironic if an immovable alliance of the NFU and the Council for the Protection of Rural England prevented the farmer from adapting his business and contributing to the revival of the rural community. Yours faithfully, ROBIN DUNFACE, Dreyfus Farm, Cirencester, Gloucestershire.

Oxbridge doubles

From the Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge
Sir, A Butson (February 14) should surely have included in his list the unique double of Sir Duncan Wilson, Master of this college from 1971 to 1980, and his sister, Lady Warnock, wife of the Principal of Hertford College, Oxford, who is now Mistress of Girton.

Yours faithfully, M. McCURRY, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

College support

From Mr T. C. Brown
Sir, John Clare's report, "Lessons for the minister" (February 10), about Mr Kenneth Baker's flying visit to Hertfordshire closed with an unwelcome comment about De Havilland College, namely that the present principal three years ago it had been a "write-off" by local industry.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Indeed, the treble expansion of the college between 1960 and 1983 could not have taken place without full support from the many local industries whose apprentices and trainees arrived in large numbers each year. Thousands of past students now in advanced engineering, business, computing and scientific careers can testify to the college involvement with industry. Yours faithfully, T. C. BROWN (Principal, De Havilland College, 1966-83), 30 Medlicott Drive, Abingdon, Oxfordshire.

Ravilious paintings

From the Keeper of Art, the Royal Air Force Museum
Sir, John Russell Taylor, reviewing our "War Art" exhibition (February 3), questions our holdings of Eric Ravilious watercolours. Perhaps the following will explain our position.

In February, 1942, the War Arts Advisory Committee agreed to Ravilious' request to be taken on by the Air Ministry. His first assignment was to the Vale of York and then to Sawbridgeworth, where he drew Spitfires on dispersal and aircraft being used for training.

Three watercolours were accepted by the committee: a study of a Fairy Battle (destroyed by fire whilst on loan to RAF North Coates in June, 1963); a view over the starboard wing of a Tiger Moth (whereabouts uncertain); and a study of Spitfires on a camouflaged runway (presently on loan to the Royal Air Force Staff College). In June, 1942, Ravilious was

ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 20 1872

Lord Mayo (1822-1872) had been Viceroy of India since 1869. He was inspecting the convict settlement on the Andaman Islands: his assassin was an Afghan life prisoner who had been pardoned for good conduct. The Acting Governor-General was Lord Napier, Governor of Madras.

THE ASSASSINATION OF LORD MAYO

The following telegram was received at the India Office last night from the Acting Governor-General of India:

"CALCUTTA (via TEHRAN), Feb. 19, 1872.

"The Viceroy, on his way in Her Majesty's ship Glasgow, arrived at Port Blair on Thursday, the 8th of February at 9 o'clock in the morning. General Stewart, Superintendent of the Settlement, came and settled the plan of inspection with the Private Secretary of the Viceroy. The arrangements for the guard were specially considered and approved by the Viceroy. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the Viceroy, accompanied by the Superintendent, the Hon. Mr. Ellis, the Chief Commissioner of Burmah, his own personal staff, and others, inspected the whole of Ross Island. A strong guard of Native Infantry and Police accompanied the Viceroy, who even objected to their cars as being excessive. He returned on board ship at 2 o'clock. At half-past 2 o'clock the Viceroy returned on shore with the Superintendent, Mr. Ellis, Major Burne, private secretary; Captains Lockwood and Gregory, Aides-de-Camp; Colonel Jervis, Comd Waldestein, and Mr. Allen, and also a native body servant. The precautions for guarding the Viceroy were greater than before when he visited Viper Island and Chatham. Till 5 o'clock nothing of moment occurred to give cause for fear. The programme ended here: but the Viceroy proposed a visit to Hope Town and Mount Harriet. Mr. Ellis, being lame, remained behind, and Captain Gregory on business. All the others and some of the armed escort accompanied the Viceroy. The Viceroy rode and walked up the hill; the others on foot close around. They reached the top near sunset, and stayed ten minutes. They walked down, with Comd Waldestein and Captain Lockwood in advance, the rest close together, with the Viceroy's guard on both sides and in the rear. About 300 yards from the hill darkness came on and torches were lit. No cowards were seen, except on barrows, with cowasses, on a line off the road. About a quarter to 7 they reached the pier. The pier is narrow with steep stone sides. When about 25 yards from the boat, with the Viceroy's permission, the Superintendent dropped a little bottle to give an order. It was now quite dark. The armed escort was close to the Viceroy on both sides, the police and his body servant in the rear, and Major Burne a few paces to the left. Colonel Jervis, Lieutenant Hawkins, and his personal body servant were nearest the Viceroy in the rear. The sailors of the Glasgow were at the end of the pier in the front. The Viceroy advanced a few paces along the pier, when the assassin sprang in a moment out of the darkness on the Viceroy, and stabbed him twice, on the top of the left shoulder and under the right shoulder blade. The assassin was immediately seized. The Viceroy ran a few paces forward and fell over the pier into shallow water on the left, but got up of himself, and was helped out, his shoulder bleeding copiously. The Viceroy walked firmly, felt his shoulder, and said, "I don't think I am very much hurt." He was laid on a cart, the blood now flowing rapidly. When his wounds were bound up the Viceroy asked to be taken on board ship. When being carried to the boat, he said twice, "Lift up my head." He spoke no more, but expired shortly afterwards on his way to the ship.

"There is no reason to give the murder any political significance. The assassin belongs to the class whose very profession may be said to be murder. "Everything is quiet everywhere, and there is no cause for any apprehension."

Yours faithfully, E. BURLEY, K. 1020, Mezhdunarodnaya 2, Krasnopresnenskaya Nab 12, Moscow, Soviet Union, February 12.

In all innocence

From Mrs Elizabeth Burley
Sir, What a pity Bernard Levin's sentiments on *Crocodyl Dundee* (February 9) were apparently not shared by the film censor, who saw fit to exclude from the audience anyone under the age of 15.

Perhaps it would be appropriate, through your columns, to invite comment on the criteria used for awarding this film, where innocence triumphs, a category which meant that the only way we could, on a recent visit to London, take our 12-year-old son to see it was to smuggle him into the cinema. Yours faithfully, E. BURLEY, K. 1020, Mezhdunarodnaya 2, Krasnopresnenskaya Nab 12, Moscow, Soviet Union, February 12.

Love's roundabout

From Victoria and Matthew Shale
Sir, We do not agree with the poem by Alice Thomas Ellis published in *The Times* on St Valentine's day:

Men love women
Women love children
Children love hamsters
And hamsters don't love anyone.

It is quite untrue. We have two hamsters, a male and female, and they love each other and us! Yours sincerely, VICTORIA SHALE (aged 11), MATTHEW SHALE (aged 9), 17 David Grove, Beeston, Nottingham, February 15.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 19: Her Excellency Dr Sally J. Koser was received in audience by The Queen and presented the Letters of Recall of her predecessor and her own Letters of Commission as High Commissioner for Kenya in London.

Her Excellency was accompanied by the following members of the High Commission, who had the honour of being presented to Her Majesty: Miss M.D. Odunga (Counsellor), Mr A. Githinji (First Secretary), Miss S.F. Aundi (Third Secretary), Colonel B.M. Kurutu (Defence Adviser), Mr C.M. Kang' (Agriculture Attaché), Mr S.O. Oloo (Education Attaché), Mr T.K. Ombati (Cultural Attaché) and Mr G.K. M'Agere (Press Attaché).

Sir Patrick Wright (Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs) who had the honour of being received by The Queen was present, and the Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting were in attendance.

Mr J.A. Robson was received in audience by The Queen and kissed hands upon his appointment as Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Oslo.

Mrs Robson had the honour of being received by The Queen. Mrs Sydney Brenner had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Member of the Order of Companions of Honour.

Sir John Summerson had the honour of being received by The Queen when Her Majesty invested him with the insignia of a Member of the Order of Companions of Honour.

The Queen, Patron, and The Duke of Edinburgh this afternoon visited the Royal College of Pathologists at 2 Carlton House Terrace, on the occasion of its 25th Anniversary.

Having been received by the Lord Mayor of Westminster (Councillor Mrs Terence Mallinson) and the President of the College (Professor Barbara Clayton), Her Majesty and His Royal Highness viewed various displays on the work of the College and met members of the staff.

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr Kenneth Scott and Lieutenant-Commander Timothy Laurence, RN were in attendance.

Today is the Anniversary of the Birthday of The Duke of York.

CLARENCE HOUSE
February 19: Queen Elizabeth

Appointments

Mr E.A.J. Ferguson to be Ambassador to France in succession to Sir John Fretwell, who will be taking up a further diplomatic appointment.

Mr A.G. Mann to succeed Mr Ferguson as Deputy Under-Secretary of State (Middle East/Africa), Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Mr C.W. France, Second

The Queen Mother, Colonel-in-Chief, 1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards, this morning inspected a Guard of Honour in the garden at Clarence House.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was subsequently present for a Reception given in St James's Palace for Past and Present members of the Regiment to mark the 50th Anniversary of Her Majesty becoming Colonel-in-Chief of The Queen's Bays.

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother honoured the Colonel, 1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards (Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice Johnston) with her presence at luncheon at the Cavalry and Guards Club.

Lady Jean Rankin, Major John Griffin and Captain Niall Hall were in attendance.

Her Majesty was represented by Sir Martin Gilliat at the Memorial Service for Dame Ann Parker Bowles which was held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, today.

KENSINGTON PALACE
February 19: The Princess Margaret (Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice Johnston) with her presence at luncheon at the Cavalry and Guards Club.

Lady Jean Rankin, Major John Griffin and Captain Niall Hall were in attendance.

Her Majesty was represented by Sir Martin Gilliat at the Memorial Service for Dame Ann Parker Bowles which was held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, today.

YORK HOUSE
February 19: The Duke of Kent this morning visited Dame Alice Owen's School, Potters Bar, Hertfordshire, and later, as Vice-Chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, visited Continental Sawmills, which is engaged in the manufacture of timber and measurement technology limited in Luton, Bedfordshire.

Captain Michael Campbell-Lamerion was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
February 19: Princess Alexandra, this afternoon visited Sangarati & Sunfield, Bookbinders, at Poland Street, London W1.

Her Royal Highness, Deputy Colonel-in-Chief, The Light Infantry, later received Major-General B.M. Lane, Colonel of the Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J.W. Parker upon assuming Command of the 2nd Battalion and Lieutenant-Colonel M.H. Philp, Commanding Officer designate of the 1st Battalion.

Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were represented by Lady Mary Mumford at the Memorial Service for Dame Ann Parker Bowles which was held in the Guards Chapel, Wellington Barracks, today.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Sir Richard Denby will be held at Ilkley Parish Church at 12.30 today.

Permanent Secretary, Department of Health and Social Security, to be Permanent Secretary at the department.

Mr M.J.A. Partridge to be Second Permanent Secretary at the DfSS.

Mr John Chilton to be Deputy Under-Secretary of State (Civil Service grade 2) in charge of the Home Office Police Department.

Mr Chilton succeeds Mr Partridge as head of the department.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A.L.C. Byatt
and **Miss H.A.D. Palmer**
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs S.R. Byatt, and Lady Byatt, of Leamington, and Harriet Alison Ducarel, daughter of Sir John and Lady Palmer, of Gayton House, Northampton.

Mr A.J. Scott-Barrett
and **Miss S.C. Gurney**
The engagement is announced between Alexander John, youngest son of Lieutenant-General Sir David Scott-Barrett and the late Lady Scott-Barrett, of Hall House, Kersy, Suffolk, and Sonia Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Gurney, of Bracken Lodge, Bracken Ash, Norfolk.

Mr D.R. Beardsley
and **Miss V.C. Jones**
The engagement is announced between Duncan, elder son of Mr Richard Beardsley and the late Mrs Margaret Beardsley, of Alghave, Portugal, and Victoria only daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Jones, of Windsor, Berkshire.

Mr L. Blackledge
and **Miss S.A. Ronger**
The engagement is announced between Lionel, only son of Mr and Mrs J.C. Blackledge, of Uppminster, Essex, and Suzanne, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Ronger, of Cranham, Essex.

Mr R.N. Charrington
and **Miss S.A. Palmer**
The engagement is announced between Richard, only son of Mr Greville Charrington, MC, and Mrs Charrington, of Hedges, Claydon, Somerset, and Sarah, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Roger Palmer, of Mere Down House, Mere, Wiltshire.

Mr R.L.N. Cripps
and **Miss M.J. Maffei**
The engagement is announced between James, youngest son of Mr Anthony Cripps, CBE, DSO, QC, and Mrs Cripps, of Alton House, Felbridge, Sussex, and Margaret, third daughter of the late Mr Sam S. Mullin and Mrs Margaret F. Mullin, of Osterville, Massachusetts.

Mr J.M.V. Mills
and **Miss L.F.G. Johnston**
The engagement is announced between Julian, son of Mr H.M. Mills, of Ampney St Peter, Cirencester, Gloucestershire, and Mrs D.F. Redrup, of Camberley, Surrey, and Fiona, daughter of Mr W.G. Johnston, of the late Mrs Johnston, of Limsfield, Surrey.

Mr D.A. Murray
and **Miss L.A. North**
The engagement is announced between David, son of Commander A.G. Murray, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, and Lynette Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs David North, of the late Mrs North, of Shaw, Wiltshire.

Mr N.S.G. Murray
and **Miss N.M. Poole**
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs Colin Murray, of Kingswood, Surrey, and Nicola, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs David Poole, of Cobham, Surrey.

Mr R.C. Nightingall
and **Miss H.M. Allen**
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of the late Mr Charles William Nightingall, and Mrs Margaret Nightingall, of Orsted, Surrey, and Hilary, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Antony Allen, of Frost, Sussex.

Mr G. Edmondson
and **Miss R. Chute**
The engagement is announced between Guy, son of the late L.G. Edmondson, of Fribourg, Surrey, and Mrs J. Edmondson, of Chertsey, Surrey, and Rachel, twin daughter of F.C. Chute, of Shefford, Midhurst, and Mrs G.M.J. Chute, of London, SW7.

Mr A.H. Garratt
and **Miss W.J. Smith**
The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs J.B. Garratt, of Warehorne, Kent, and Wendy, daughter of Mr and Mrs P.A. Smith, of Chackmore, Buckingham.

Mr S.C.E. Gentili
and **Miss S.L. Woodward**
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs S.R. Gentili, of London, and Susan Louise, daughter of Mrs K.M. Woodward, of Henley-on-Thames, and Mr D.C. Woodward, of Philadelphia, United States.

Mr C.J.B. Green
and **Miss J.S. Mythe**
The marriage will take place quietly on April 30, between Christopher Green, of Greenwich, London, and Jennifer Mythe (née Fletcher), of Emsworth, Hampshire.

Mr J.W. Hills
and **Miss E.C. Cole**
The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr Barrington W. Hills, of Mansion, Wiltshire, and Mrs Maureen Hills, of Newmarket, Suffolk, and Fiona, daughter of Mr John M. Cole, of Greenwich, Hampshire, and Mrs Keith Barker, of Woodlands St Mary, Berkshire.

Mr D.J. Hagan
and **Miss S.A. Bettany**
The engagement is announced between David John, son of Mr and Mrs A. Hagan, of Newmarket, Suffolk, and Caroline Angela, daughter of the late Mr A.W. Bettany and Mrs Bettany, of Hartlip, Kent.

Mr P.D.S. King
and **Miss S.B. Hopkins**
The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs Eric King, of Winchester, Hampshire, and Sarah, daughter of the late Mr and Mrs David Hopkins, of Dulwich, London.

Mr D. Laurie
and **Miss T. Stannard**
The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of the late Stephen Laurie, and Mrs C. Laurie, of Belgrave, London SW1, and Tania, only daughter of Mr and Mrs F. Stannard, of Kingston, London, W14.

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Mr G. Edmondson
and **Miss R. Chute**
The engagement is announced between Guy, son of the late L.G. Edmondson, of Fribourg, Surrey, and Mrs J. Edmondson, of Chertsey, Surrey, and Rachel, twin daughter of F.C. Chute, of Shefford, Midhurst, and Mrs G.M.J. Chute, of London, SW7.

Mr A.H. Garratt
and **Miss W.J. Smith**
The engagement is announced between Hugh, son of Mr and Mrs J.B. Garratt, of Warehorne, Kent, and Wendy, daughter of Mr and Mrs P.A. Smith, of Chackmore, Buckingham.

Mr A. Oswald
and **Miss C.E. Fisher**
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs Ian Oswald, of Frimley, Surrey, and Catherine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Fisher, of East Hagbourne, Oxfordshire.

Dr T.J.O. Sanderson
and **Miss J.L. Morton**
The engagement is announced between Timothy, only son of Mrs C.M. Sanderson, of Twickenham, and the late R.W.W. Sanderson, and Jennifer, only daughter of Major and Mrs P.H. Morton, of Marazion, Cornwall.

Mr J.M. Simpson Goodall
and **Miss S.M. Hicks**
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Michael, elder son of Mr and Mrs John Simpson Goodall, of Church Lane, Putney, and Sarah Margaret, daughter of the Rev R.B. Hicks, of Kilgerton Rectory, Trowbridge.

Mr A.D.W. Simms
and **Miss L.C. Cobham**
The engagement is announced between Alexander David Witherington, son of Mrs Sheila Simms and the late Dr K.J.W. Simms, of Windella, Rowena, South Wales, Australia, and Lucinda Carolyn, daughter of Commander and Mrs J.J.M. Cobham, of Titchfield, Hampshire.

Mr N.J.S. Taylor-Young
and **Miss V. Deane-Pennant**
The engagement is announced between Nicholas James Strang, elder son of Mr and Mrs Christopher Taylor-Young, of Neather Hall, Widdow, Warr, and Victoria, daughter of the late Mr Henry Douglas-Pennant, and Mrs Henry Douglas-Pennant, of Wolford Lodge, Hemdon, Devon.

Mr R.C.W. Williams
and **Miss A.J. Tuckman**
The engagement is announced between Robin, son of Mr and Mrs Norman Williams, and Anna, daughter of Mr and Mrs Stanley Tuckman.

Mr J.E. Dorset
and **Miss M.C. Kelly**
The marriage took place on February 7, between Mr Julian Dorset, son of Mr and Mrs Joseph Dorset, of Kew Gardens, London, and Miss Maria Clara Kelly, daughter of the late Dr Fernando Kelly and Mrs Kelly, of Copacabana, Rio de Janeiro.

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OBITUARY

MAJOR-GENERAL DENIS MOORE

Soldier and forester

Major-General Denis Moore, CB, whose skill in military technology was matched by his mastery of timber growing, died on February 16. He was 77.

Denis Gratian Moore was born at Simla, India, on March 15, 1909, a soldier's son. As a boy, he spent many of his school holidays with guardians on their county Tyrone estates.

His love of the countryside, nurtured during those summers, never left him and was to return to fill his later years.

THE ARTS

A class for war

The recent attack on Lofly of *EastEnders* by a group called Class War, led by the son of a better, is an example of how militant class warfare in this country has often engaged in force rather than reason.

But, as was shown by *Scouts* (BBC2), a documentary about Baden-Powell and his role in making millions of boys stick three fingers in the air, nor are heroes of imperialism shy of the theatrically comic. During the siege of Mafeking, which made Baden-Powell a national figure, "B.P.", himself a keen amateur actor, organized music-hall performances in which he played the master of ceremonies. (He had to put on a good show as it was mostly his fault they were besieged.)

This theatrical playfulness was also vital to the development of the Scout movement, which from the first was designed to bring together the classes — as was reflected by the variety of accents faltering through the dentures of the

TELEVISION

veterans of the first Scout camp. Unfortunately, what most of the early generation of Scouts found themselves being prepared for was the First World War — which prompted "B.P." to make the Scouts less militaristic and more a "peace movement".

"B.P." is an easy target for modern critics — one recent biography is particularly vitriolic — but *Scouts*, though suggesting that he was a bit of an old hand, was an affectionate portrait. It would take a hard, humourless Class Warrior to stand such a quaint oddity against the wall.

The dubious theory that a modern British revolution has been prevented by our partiality for the eccentricity of the ruling classes seemed also to be supported by *A Cabinet of Curiosities* (40 Minutes, BBC 2), in which Lucinda Lambton fed the oddest possessions, many stuffed, of rich, insane collectors. Ms Lambton, herself miraculously preserved with a dab's giggle, had me reaching for my gun, or rather remote control, only to disarm me with her infectious, eccentric enthusiasm.

Andrew Hislop

Roeg's visual sheen and vigour

CINEMA

Castaway (15)
Cannon Shaftesbury Avenue

Coming Up Roses (PG)
Screen on the Hill;
Cannon Tottenham Court Road

Soul Man (PG)
Cannons Haymarket,
Oxford Street

What shall we recall from Nicolas Roeg's *Castaway*? Jagged images of sunlight, rocks, waves and lush vegetation; symbolic sessions with eggs and goldfish; the bodies of the principal players as they pick off leeches and totter round their tropical island consumed with boredom, loneliness and sexual constipation: Roeg marshals all his visual props with the flourish and sheen that once made him one of Britain's liveliest cameramen.

We are less likely to remember from *Castaway* any strong characterization, any dramatic highlight or tension, for this infuriating film hobbles along without them. This is regrettable: the material — based on Lucy Irvine's much-publicized experiences — needs every inch of support. We know the starting-point well enough — the advertisement that read "One year on a deserted tropical island, 'Wife' 20-30 needed to accompany man 35+." But the film version, written by Allan Scott (Roeg's script collaborator on *Don't Look Now*), advances little beyond cartoon sketches of the participants.

The newcomer Amanda Donohoe is a plucky, game performer, and Oliver Reed — more plus than 35 — acts the buccannier with ease. But their willing efforts make little headway when Roeg abandons the characters' motives in favour of an abstract debate between civilization and unnamed nature. The camera's emphasis on the naked human form skirts the borders of titillation, and does nothing to bolster contention or audience sympathy. There must be many who will curse those nuns who sail in with first aid and vitamins at the couple's darkest hour, prolonging the film by 30 minutes.

Stephen Bayly's Welsh-language



Buccannering with relish: Oliver Reed and Amanda Donohoe in *Castaway*

comedy *Coming Up Roses* (or *Rhoyrn a Rhif*) begins in the most melancholy way possible with a montage of abandoned, destitute or converted cinemas. We see art deco temples, once proud and gleaming, boarded up, crumbling into dust and debris, shoe-horned into bingo halls. The camera then settles on the Rex — last remaining cinema in Aberdare, South Wales, where the ludicrous horror film *Konga* staggers through the projector before a tiny audience of old biddies and naughty boys. "Professor Tegore, you are too late!" screams mad Michael Gough as his outside gorilla claims another victim.

It is also too late for the Rex, faced with one of three fates: car-park, bingo or supermarket. Eli, the elderly manager, launches into a rueful retirement; but Trevor, the dedicated projectionist, and Mona, who sold ice-cream and Kia-Ora, do not take defeat lying down, and pull themselves out of a delicate financial crisis by selling mushrooms nurtured in the dark, dank auditorium.

It is impossible not to warm to a film celebrating a vintage cinema's

is officially dead" on the cinema walls. It also rains a good deal.

Leading characters are treated as carefully as the setting: look at the birth of romance between Trevor (Dafydd Hywel) and Mona (Iola Gregory) — their hands suddenly describing the same curve as they clean opposite sides of the cinema's glass doors. The best of the film matches that moment in blending the magical with the mundane; unfortunately, the magical elements dwindle as time goes on. Illicitly growing mushrooms in a cinema might be a more sensible reaction to economic crisis than, say, building a Wall of Death in *Eat the Peach*, but mushrooms do a poorer job of nourishing the film's spirit. Our first inkling of treacherous whimsy comes when a beady little lady demands access to the cinema's toilet facilities; the film's cardinal virtues are then slowly thrown away in pursuit of a story that rings increasingly false and silly.

The fault is not new: British comedies in the Fifties regularly handcrafted large talents to miniature subjects, often involving small communities fighting quaint battles in the regions. The local comedies of Bayly, Bill Forsyth and company have the huge advantage of being fostered and made in the regions themselves, rather than Ealing, Beaconsfield or Shepperton. *Coming Up Roses* — filmed entirely in Aberdare for some £235,000 — even carries subtitles with luck the salt, vigour and warmth of its people, and Bayly's sympathetic direction, will remain in the mind long after the mushrooms have vanished.

This is the Eighties, man, the Cosby decade — America loves black people! So says Mark Watson, hero of *Soul Man*, who darkens his skin with a new wonder pill to qualify for Harvard scholarship funds. Mark is soon eating his words: students, rednecks and police subject him to harassment and racial jokes, though he is able to make useful headway with a beautiful black classmate (Rae Dawn Chong).

This muddled comedy spends almost as much time exploiting black stereotypes as it does criticizing them; the impact of its outrageous plot gambit is further weakened by the strained performance of C. Thomas Howell. It would be unfair to criticize his racial charade, but Howell's way with a joke is horribly leader. Steve Miner, veteran of the *Friday the 13th* series, directed anonymously, the naive script was written by Carol Black, a Ph.D. student of English who unwisely interrupted her studies.

Geoff Brown

David Robinson is at the Budapest Film Festival

CONCERTS

BBCSO/Eötvös
Festival Hall/
Radio 3

Stravinsky's dictum about the need to see as well as hear musical performances certainly holds where his own works are concerned, but there is a great deal of 20th-century music that positively thrives on invisibility. Ligeti's *Requiem* is very much a case in point, and so radio listeners probably gained even more than we did in the hall from the clear-textured, incisive and scrupulous account that Peter Eötvös conducted with BBC forces on Wednesday.

There are at least three reasons why that should be the balance of advantages. In the first place, this *Requiem* is not a liturgy or an oratorio but more opera for the mind: a vision of hell, sung by shades. Then, on a more purely musical plane, Ligeti often asks here for sustained sounds, whose onset and disappearance are imperceptible, sounds which are thereby detached from their physical origins, emerging from nothingness rather than from some threat or instrument.

Also, the concentration on specific groupings for long periods ought to be complete. The ominous effect of the opening, for instance, is not helped if one is aware that the subterranean basses and low woodwind are in the company of a platform full of people waiting for something to do. But nobody waits long in the clattering, shrieking machine of the "Dies irae", which partly for that reason came over most strongly, though it also benefited from Sarah Leonard's frantic sprints and Sarah Walker's calm authority.

Xenakis's *Nekia* is another



Xenakis: summoning ghosts

summoning of ghosts, and quite a monster. Large orchestral and choral forces are kept going for nearly half an hour; there is a lot of grandly scored noise in the middle to low register; and the composer's rediscovery of modality leads to a barbarous, almost obsessive as well as to a superabundance of dark tritones.

Bartók's set of Four Orchestral Pieces, Op. 12, was exactly the thing to keep these two heavyweights apart. It is built on the same scale, and it is also music where the tritone is the key to images of death, especially in the crashing grotesque scherzo and the funeral-march finale. But where the Ligeti is proof against interpretation and the Xenakis is bound to sound self-indulgent whatever one does, Bartók's music asks for a keenly-judged ferocious coldness, and Mr Eötvös's achievement of that manner, coupled with the orchestra's full support, brought out all the wistfulness, melancholia and aggression in this rare and extraordinary work's personality.

Paul Griffiths

Consort of Musicks
Wigmore Hall

There is an unusual mystique surrounding the late 16th-century tradition of writing extremely chromatic vocal music. The harmonies are, unarguably, extraordinary — but there are also extramusical factors which fuel our curiosity: the cult-like privacy in which this music was performed, the mysterious ways in which these avant-garde Italian ideas travelled Europe, the controversial thesis that certain chromatic sacred pieces contain the "coded" expression of illicit religious beliefs and (not least) the sensational lives led by Gesualdo and others in his circle.

In this superbly researched programme, the Consort of Musicks tread the chromatic madrigal from its Neapolitan cradle, through its masterly exposition by Marenzio and its more than half-crazed deformation in Gesualdo's hands, towards its elegant maturity in the early 17th century, and finally to a few pale but interesting English specimens. Most fascinating, perhaps, was the unearthing of some assured and vividly descriptive madrigals written by complete unknowns. Hearing Francesco Geminio's quicksilver "Se la doglia e' malire", for instance, or the masterly textural contrasts exhibited in Scipione Lacordia's "Ahi tu piangi", will certainly make one scour the small print in the *New Grove* with renewed vigour.

Another surprise was the revelation that Gesualdo's madrigals are not even the wildest examples of their genre: Sigismondo d'India's aptly titled "Strana armonia" must take the prize for electro-inventiveness. The six singers did well to make the recital as lively as it was, for a succession of 20 madrigalists sighing and swooning over their love-lives could have become wearisome. Adopting a generally hard timbre, the vocalists accentuated each line's individuality to excellent effect in the dissonant passages, and demonstrated a sophisticated variety of expressive devices. Anthony Rooley's gift for devising intriguing programmes remains admirable; one only wished his late-playing had been as well prepared.

Richard Morrison

Bitterness in crazed momentum

Under pressure, Edward Albee once conceded that he wrote *Virginia Woolf* in answer to O'Neill's *The Iceman Cometh*, as a study of the penalty of living inside an illusion. If that is the secret of the play it is unusually well hidden, even for Albee.

The usual idea you get from his marital inferno is that George and Martha spend their whole lives demolishing each other's comforting fantasies and wielding the reality principle like a spiked club. From any reading, it appears that they love one another; but, such is the damage they inflict, you are left feeling that

THEATRE

Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?
Young Vic

If this is an expression of love then human beings are better off without it.

The play is not an inexhaustible masterpiece, but any production has to choose whether the partners are primarily driven into combat by the pain of experience or whether they just love fighting. When Uta Hagen and

Arthur Hill launched the play in 1962 it was a pugilistic spectacle. In David Thacker's excellent revival, an atmosphere of pain and reluctance hangs over the vicious games, and it takes some time before they develop their crazed momentum.

The first impression is that Billie Whitelaw and Patrick Stewart are unevenly matched. Martha operates with bludgeoning sarcasm and direct insult, George with poisonous irony and mock-courtesy — much the more dangerous weapons. He needs a rhinoceros-hided adversary like Hagen, or Margaret

Tyzack in the National Theatre version. Unlike them, Miss Whitelaw seems to be forcing herself to go another round with a partner quicker on his feet than she is. At which point you realize why she has invited guests in at two in the morning — to give her some protection against him. And from the arrival of Honey and Nick (Saskia Reeves and Matthew Marsh) the production goes immediately into top gear.

Much as they may tear each other apart, Whitelaw and Stewart emerge as a doughty partnership working in combination against their callow, commonplace guests. With a murderously acute ear for cliché and a bitter understanding of marital and academic mendacity, they play a long and cruel game with the smug young biologists, and his hysterical wife who draw them together as the "dear enemy".

It might be considered foolhardy to put the whole of Tolstoy's novel on stage in a mere three hours. In this version, described as "Dialogues after Tolstoy", the author Robert David MacDonald and the director Philip Prowse have wisely opted not to try. Out go almost all of Levin's and Kitty's story, the reflections on the blessings of the simple life and on the socio-political state of pre-revolutionary Russia, and some of the descriptive set-pieces of the novel. What is left is the great romance of Anna and Vronsky and the high society which will inevitably, in the end, snuff it out.

So Tolstoy it is not. But the Glasgow Citizens' it is, and the production is full of the daring leaps of invention that are their stock-in-trade. The story is retold by Anna's son Sergei (played by Mr MacDonald himself). Now an irascible old man looking back after the revolution, he sees not one but five Annas, dressed in identical elaborate black dresses (designed by Mr Prowse), who process through the columns of the great Moscow and Petersburg houses.

Scenes glide effortlessly into one another, past and present are subtly dovetailed, characters, once mentioned in conversation, appear magically in some other corner of the stage. And there are the trains — not actually on stage, but the young Sergei has a toy train-set, the sound of the ghostly wheel-tapper in Anna's dreams can be heard throughout, indeed a muffled shuffle with a long hammer figure across the stage from time to time, and Sergei is



Doughty partnership: Billie Whitelaw with Patrick Stewart

Mr Stewart throughout is the initiator: a grey, balding nonentity with an alarming capacity for switching in a flash from genial host to mocking challenger, and delivering his threats to Martha (which can sound hollow) as if some terrible retribution did lie in store. For Miss Whitelaw to put the spectator through the same endurance-test as the characters.

Anna Karenina
Citizens', Glasgow

now, in the brave new Bolshevik world, a railway ticket-collector.

That the result is not entirely satisfactory should not prevent one from admiring the supreme confidence with which it is all carried off. The production runs around on much more commonplace shoals. I missed any sense of heady romantic passion between Anna and Vronsky at the beginning of their affair, and the multi-faceted Anna

was if anything confusing and certainly less well realized than the solitary figures of, for example, Karenin (Tristram Jellinek) and Oblonsky (Robert Gwilym). These two problems conspired to make Angela Chadfield's task as the principal Anna, of taking her into the realms of tragic heroine at the end, victim of her own passion and a rigid society, almost impossible, and we are left with little more than her surface paranoia. For all that it is an engrossing evening.

Robert Dawson Scott

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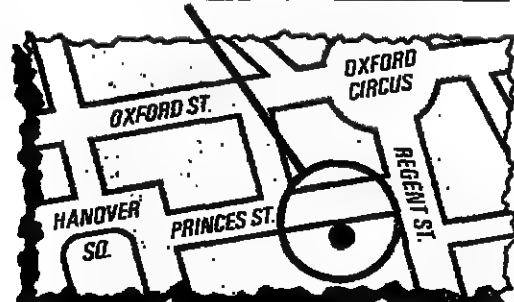
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Geneva Convention apt in asylum decisions

Bugday v Secretary of State for the Home Department
Nelidow Santos v Same
Norman v Same
In re Musisi

Before Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Templeman, Lord Griffiths and Lord Goff of Chieveley (Speeches February 19)

A man who had arrived from Kenya, claiming to be a political refugee from Uganda, could not be sent back because the Home Secretary had not considered claims that if he were sent back to Kenya he would be removed from there to Uganda in breach of article 33 of the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees 1951 (as amended by the 1967 protocol to the Convention).

However, the secretary of state did ask himself in such cases whether the danger was sufficiently substantial to involve a potential breach of the article, and answered it negatively in the light of all relevant evidence, the courts could not interfere.

The House of Lords held in allowing an appeal by Mr Herbert Musisi from against the order of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Watkins, Lord Justice Purchas and Lord Justice Dillon) (The Times June 8, 1985) dismissing his appeal against the refusal of Mr Justice Mann to quash orders that the applicant be removed to Kenya.

The House dismissed appeals by three other men claiming asylum from the dismissal by the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Oliver, Lord Justice Neill and Lord Justice Balcombe) (The Times November 12, 1985) (1986) 1 WLR 155

of their appeals against the refusal of their applications for judicial review of decisions of immigration officers that they were illegal entrants.

Mr Michael Beloff, QC, Mr Alper Riza and Mr Andrew Nicol for Bugday, Nelidow Santos and Norman; Mr Andrew Collins, QC and Miss Christa Fielden for Musisi; Mr John Laws and Mr Philip Havers for the secretary of state.

LORD BRIDGE said that it was the first time the House had had to consider the Geneva Convention.

The primary submission made on behalf of the first three appellants had been that the *Statement of Changes in the Migration Rules* (1983) 1 C 169 prohibited their removal to their own countries whence they came unless and until the courts had adjudicated upon and rejected their claim to be refugees from those countries.

His Lordship said that the reason why that argument could not be sustained was that all questions of fact on which the discretionary decision whether to grant or withhold leave to enter or remain depended had necessarily to be determined by the immigration officer or the secretary of state in the exercise of the discretion exclusively conferred on them by section 4(1) of the Immigration Act 1971.

The question whether an applicant for leave to enter was or was not a refugee was only one, even if a particularly important one required by paragraph 73 to be referred to the Home Office, of a multiplicity of questions which immigration officers and officials of the Home Office acting for the

secretary of state had to determine daily in dealing with applications for leave to enter or remain in accordance with the rules, as, for example, whether an applicant was a bona fide visitor, student, businessman, dependant, and so on.

Determination of such questions was only open to challenge in the courts on the well known principles enunciated in *Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd v Wednesbury Corporation* (1948) 1 KB 223. There was no ground for treating the question raised by a claim to refugee status as an exception to that rule.

There had been some discussion in the courts below of the question whether the practice of the Home Office, complied with paragraph 192(vi) of the *Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status* published in 1979 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: "If the applicant is not recognized, he should be given a reasonable time to appeal... according to the prevailing system".

His Lordship expressed no opinion on that question since it was neither necessary nor desirable that the House should attempt to interpret an instrument of that character which was of no binding force either in municipal or international law.

However, if the effect of the UN recommendations was to require the secretary of state to treat every applicant for refugee status in such a way as to enable the application, if initially unsuccessful, to be tested by way of an appeal under Part II of the 1971 Act while the appellant remained in the United Kingdom, that would apply not only to those who had secured entry

illegally, but to every applicant for refugee status who had been refused leave to enter.

The result would be that the secretary of state's duty to act in conformity with the obligation of the United Kingdom under the Convention to cooperate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to have regard to his recommendations would override the express terms of section 13(3) of the 1971 Act, which prohibited an appeal against leave to enter so long as the intending applicant was in the UK. That was plainly untenable.

The appellant Musisi had arrived from Kenya posing as an intending visitor and was granted temporary admission pending further inquiries. The next day he made a claim to political asylum as a refugee from Uganda.

The appellant's father was believed to have been murdered by the Ugandan secret police. Two of his cousins had been arrested and killed. He himself had been accused of being a guerrilla and had been beaten up.

He had left Uganda and claimed political asylum in Kenya but had been unsuccessful. His temporary permit to remain in Kenya was due to expire a few months before he had arrived in England. The application for asylum was refused and directions were made for his removal to Kenya.

The secretary of state was informed by the appellant's advisers that the First Secretary of the Kenyan High Commission had confirmed that if the appellant were to arrive in Kenya without permission he would be removed to Uganda. The secretary of state replied

that Kenya, as a signatory to the Geneva Convention would not knowingly remove a Ugandan citizen to Uganda if there was any reason to believe he would be persecuted there.

The question arose as to how far the provisions of the Convention, to the extent that they were incorporated in the relevant immigration rules, should be regarded as prohibiting the removal of a person who was a refugee from the country of his nationality to an alleged danger that the authorities in that third country would send him home to face the persecution he feared.

If there was some evidence of such a danger, it was for the secretary of state to decide as a matter of degree the question whether the danger was sufficiently substantial to involve a potential breach of article 33 of the Convention.

If the secretary of state had asked himself that question and answered it negatively in the light of all the relevant evidence, the court could not interfere.

However, evidence filed on behalf of the secretary of state pointed to Kenya having in the past been guilty of returning Ugandan refugees to Uganda in breach of article 33. Since the decisions of the secretary of state appeared to have been made without taking that fact into account, they could not stand.

LORD TEMPLEMAN delivered a concurring speech, and Lord Brandon, Lord Griffiths and Lord Goff agreed.

Solicitors: Winstanley-Burgess; Fisher Meredith & Partners, South Lambeth; Treasury Solicitor.

Duress is now no defence to charge of murder

Regina v Howe
Regina v Baumbast
Regina v Burke
Regina v Clarkson

Before Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord Chancellor, Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook, Lord Griffiths and Lord Mackay of Clashfern (Speeches February 19)

The defence of duress was not available to a person charged with murder, whether as a principal in the first degree (the actual killer) or as a principal in the second degree (an aider and abettor).

The House of Lords so held in departing from its previous decision in *DPP for Northern Ireland v Lynch* (1975) AC 653 that duress was available to an aider and abettor to a murder.

The House upheld the decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Lord Justice Russell, and Lord Justice Taylor) (The Times January 29, 1986) (1986) QB 626 dismissing the appeals against conviction for murder by four men, Michael Anthony Howe, John Derek Baumbast, Cornelius James Burke and William George Clarkson.

During the trials it had been alleged that the actual participants in the killings had done so under the orders of other men and under fear of their own lives had they refused.

The Court of Appeal had certified three questions of law of general public importance as involved in their decision: 1 Is duress available as a defence to a person charged with murder

as a principal in the first degree (the actual killer)? 2 Can one who incites or procures by duress another to kill or to be a party to a killing be convicted of murder if that other is acquitted by reason of duress? 3 Does the defence of duress fail if the prosecution proves that a person of reasonable firmness sharing the characteristics of the defendant would not have given way to the threats as did the defendant?

Clarkson's appeal had been concerned only with the second question in respect of which he contended that the House of Lords should be asked to overrule its decision in *Lynch*. In the first question and acquired by reason of duress he could not be convicted of murder as one who had incited or procured by duress Burke to kill.

Mr Michael Self, QC, Mr Roy Warne and Mr Peter Critchton, Gold for Howe, Baumbast and Burke; Mr Alan Sudding, QC and Miss Diana Ellis for Clarkson; Mr Benet Hyman, QC and Mr Tim Langdale for the Crown.

LORD CHANCELLOR said that while there could never be a direct correspondence between law and morality, an attempt to divorce the two was doomed to failure. The overriding object of the criminal law had to be to protect innocent lives and to set a standard of conduct which ordinary men and women were expected to observe.

His Lordship did not accept that it was either good morals, good policy or good law to suggest, as did the majority in *Lynch*, that the ordinary man of reasonable fortitude was not to be supposed to be capable of heroism if he was asked to take an innocent life rather than sacrifice his own.

Doubtless in actual practice many would succumb to temptation. But many would not, and the former should not be exempt, as a "concession to human frailty", from liability from criminal sanctions if they did.

His Lordship had known in his own lifetime of too many acts of heroism by ordinary human beings of no more than ordinary fortitude to regard a law as either just or humane which withdrew the protection of the criminal law from the innocent victim and cast the cloak of its protection upon the coward and the poltroon in the name of a "concession to human frailty".

He was not so shocked as some of the judicial opinions had been at the need to invoke the availability of administrative as distinct from purely judicial remedies for the hardships which might otherwise occur in the most agonising cases.

Even in *R v Dudley and Stephens* (1884) 14 QBD 273 (where shipwrecked mariners, without food or drink, killed and ate the cabin boy to survive) when the death penalty was mandatory and frequently inflicted, the prerogative had been used to reduce the sentence of death by hanging to one of 18 months in prison.

In murder cases the available mechanisms were today both more flexible and more sophisticated. The trial judge could make a minimum recommendation. The Parole Board would always consider a case of this kind. In the background was always the prerogative and, it could not unreasonably be suggested, that was exactly what the prerogative was for.

If the law seemed to bear harshly in its operation in the case of a mandatory sentence on any particular offender there had never been a period in time when there were more effective means of mitigating its effect than at the present day.

It could well be thought that the loss of a clear right to a defence justifying or excusing the deliberate taking of an innocent life in order to emphasize to all the sanctity of a human life was not an excessive price to pay in the light of those mechanisms.

His Lordship also considered the argument that the law had to move with the times in order to keep pace with the immense political and social changes since what was alleged to be the bad old days of Hale or Blackstone — based on the false presumption that violence was now less prevalent.

We lived in an age of the holocaust of the Jews, of international terrorism on the scale of massacre, of the explosion of aircraft in mid-air, and murder sometimes at least as obscene as anything experienced in Blackstone's day. One of the present appeals could provide an example.

Social change was not always for the better and it became those who had lived through the cruel events of the 20th century to condemn as out of date those who wrote in defence of innocent lives in the 18th century.

The answer to the first certified question would be answered "No" and *Lynch* should be regarded as unsatisfactory and the law left as it was before that decision.

On the facts as they had to be assumed to be for the second question, the answer had to be "Yes". *R v Richards* (1974) QB 776 (that a person could not be convicted as an accessory before the fact to a crime more serious than that committed by the principals in the first degree) would be overruled.

The third question would also be answered "Yes". The defence of duress, whether applicable to murder or not, had been correctly stated by both trial judges to contain an objective element involving a threat of such a degree of violence that a person of reasonable firmness with the characteristics and in the situation of the defendant could not have been expected to resist.

LORD GRIFFITHS said that it was significant that although the *Law Commission Report No 83* (1977) had recommended that the defence of duress be extended to the actual killer,

Parliament had not acted on that advice.

There was a rising tide of violence and terrorism against which the law had to stand firm recognizing that its highest duty was to protect the freedom and lives of those who lived under it. The sanctity of human life lay at the root of that ideal and his Lordship would do nothing to undermine it, be it ever so slight.

If the defence was not available to the killer what justification could there be for extending it to others who had played their part in the murder? Of course one participant in murder could be considered less morally at fault than another, but in the eyes of the law they were all guilty of murder; justice would be served by requiring some to serve a longer period in prison than others.

It was not difficult, also, to give examples where more moral fault could be thought to attach to a participant who was not the actual killer. For example, a contract killing. It was therefore neither rational nor fair to make the defence dependent upon whether the accused was the actual killer or took some other part in the murder.

As there was no fair and certain basis upon which to differentiate between participants to a murder and as the defence of duress would not be extended to the killer, *Lynch* would be departed from.

Duress was not available as a defence to a charge of murder or attempted murder. His Lordship added that the defence of duress would not be available to a person charged with murder to prove an even more evil intent.

Attempted murder required proof of an intent to kill whereas in murder it was sufficient to prove an intent to cause really serious injury.

LORD MACKAY said that the reason advanced on behalf of the appellants to allow the defence of duress to persons in the appellants' position as the actual killers was based upon the assertion that the House in *Lynch* had allowed it to a person who had been charged with murder as a principal in the second degree (an aider and abettor) and that there was no relevant distinction between that case and the case of the actual killer.

The majority in *Lynch* had reached a decision without committing themselves to the view that the reasoning extended to the actual killer, but the question remained whether there was a potential distinction between the two cases.

His Lordship had not been able to find any writer of authority who was able to give rational support for the view that the distinction between principals in the first degree or those in the second degree was relevant to determine whether or not duress should be available in a particular case of murder.

Now had he found any satisfactory formulation which would be sufficiently precise and yet differentiate between levels of culpability so as to produce a satisfactory demarcation between those accused of murder who should be entitled to resort to the defence of duress and those who were not.

The House was therefore faced with either departing altogether from the doctrine that duress was not available in murder or of departing from *Lynch*.

The justification for allowing a defence of duress to a charge of murder was that a defendant should be excused who killed as the only way of avoiding death himself or preventing the death of some close relation such as his own well-loved child.

That essentially had been the dilemma which *Dudley and Stephens* had faced and in denying their defence the court refused to allow that consideration to be used as a defence to murder. If that result was right in *Dudley and Stephens* it could not be wrong in the present appeals.

So far his Lordship had referred to duress as if it were a precisely defined concept but it was apparent from the authorities that it was not so, and to say that a defence in respect of which so many questions remained unsettled should be introduced in respect of the whole field of murder was not to produce certainty in the law.

It was worth noting that when the Law Commission had recommended that the defence be available in murder they had suggested a definition of duress which was considerably narrower than that generally available in respect of other offences.

In any event, Parliament in its legislative capacity, had not taken any steps to make the defence of duress available generally to a charge of murder.

The House should decline to follow *Lynch*. His Lordship recognized that that decision left certain apparent anomalies in the law but he regarded those as consequences of the fact that murder was a result related crime with a mandatory penalty.

Differentiation in treatment once sentence had been pronounced depended upon action by the Crown advised by the executive Government.

On the second certified question the reasoning of Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, below had been entirely correct. Where a person had been killed and that result was the result intended by another participant, the mere fact that the actual killer was only convicted of manslaughter for some reason special to himself did not result in a compulsory reduction for the other participant.

The third question should also be answered in the affirmative.

LORD BRIDGE and Lord Brandon delivered concurring speeches.

Solicitors: Hogan Harris & Co; Clapham; Mackays, New Cross; Director of Public Prosecutions.

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146.22 (-0.36)

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US dollar
1.5265 (-0.0060)W German mark
2.8049 (+0.0012)Trade-weighted
69.2 (-0.1)City man
to head
Eurotunnel

The new British co-chairman of Eurotunnel will be named today, with at least two more non-executive directors, to help rescue the credibility of the troubled Anglo-French channel tunnel consortium.

It is understood the new top man comes from the City but also has a strong background in industry. A major institutional investor who knew his identity said yesterday the appointment was "reassuring". The appointment will be confirmed at a meeting of the full Eurotunnel board in Paris this afternoon.

Brazil seeks
better terms

Brasilia (Reuters) - Government officials said Brazil was unable to meet payments at current levels on its \$109 billion foreign debt and that improved terms must be negotiated with creditors. One official said the decline in the foreign trade surplus meant Brazil could not meet annual debt servicing charges of \$12.5 billion.

Ward payout

Ward Holdings is paying a final dividend of 6.52p for the year to October 31, 1986, making a total of 8.27p against 7.25p last time. Turnover was £36.0 million, up from £27.4 million and pretax profit £8.97 million, up from £4.67 million. *Tempos, page 23*

In tomorrow's nine-page *Family Money*, we examine whether it is possible to invest your money overseas without a future Labour Chancellor being able to get his hands on it. Also, the story of a self-confessed Premium Bond fanatic and how to obtain a mortgage from the best foreign bank. Plus, the best deals on summer holiday insurance and whether husbands and wives should opt for separate taxation.

Capital shares

Applications for shares in Capital Radio, the London commercial radio station, closed yesterday heavily oversubscribed. The basis of allocation will be announced today.

No referral

The proposed acquisitions by Siebe of Ranco and by Inchcape Overseas of Gill and Duffus Insurance Holdings will not be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Merger talks

Commonwealth Realty Trust says preliminary discussions have begun with representatives of Bay Financial Corporation, a property company, concerning a possible merger.

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MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS	
New York	2235.80 (-1.83)
Dow Jones	2235.80 (-1.83)
Nikkei Dow	20228.09 (+346.33)
Hong Kong	2775.82 (-25.66)
Hang Seng	253.2 (+0.7)
Amsterdam Gen	1589.8 (+10.8)
Sydney AO	1735.9 (+27.8)
Frankfurt	4172.13 (-8.44)
Brussels	415.1 (-0.6)
Paris CAC	539.80 (+0.20)
Zurich SKA Gen	51.07 (-0.53)
London: FT A	1930.1 (-21.9)
FT 30	1542.5 (-12.5)
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INTEREST RATES	
London: Bank Base: 11%	
3-month interbank 10%	
3-month eligible bills 10%	
buying rate	
US Prime Rate 7%	
Federal Funds 5%	
3-month Treasury bills 5.56-5.56%	
30-year bonds 9.5-9.5%	

CURRENCIES	
London:	New York:
\$ 1.5265	\$ 1.5270
DM 2.8049	DM 2.8050
FF 6.5536	FF 6.5536
FF 163.00	FF 163.00
Y 200.48	Y 200.48
Y 163.00	Y 163.00
Y 163.00	Y 163.00
Y 163.00	Y 163.00
Y 163.00	Y 163.00

Volcker announces policy switch

Fed abandons
key M1 target

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the US Federal Reserve Board, yesterday announced it was abandoning its key monetary target to give it the broadest possible flexibility in steering the economy through rising inflation and abrupt fluctuations in the dollar.

At the same time, Senator William Proxmire, chairman of the powerful banking committee, which has oversight responsibility for the central bank, criticized it for adopting such a loose monetary policy over the past year that it has put the US on a path towards 1970s-style inflation.

Speaking on the eve of the Group of Five meeting, Mr Volcker said the US, and indeed, the world, faced the worst and potentially the best of economic times this year.

Referring to the enormous economic imbalances, he said this was not a national but an international problem, requiring an international solution. If such a solution could be reached, the world had a "unique opportunity to experience the longest expansion in post-war history."

"We have not had this chance in a long time. We are capable of blowing it."

The success of the Fed's new monetary policy rests on "good judgment and a degree of prudence. It is justified only by the fact that setting out a precise target and weighing it heavily in policy would run greater risks for the economy," Mr Volcker said.

At the same time, Senator William Proxmire, chairman of the powerful banking committee, which has oversight responsibility for the central bank, criticized it for adopting such a loose monetary policy over the past year that it has put the US on a path towards 1970s-style inflation.

Senator Proxmire suggested Mr Volcker was circumventing a 1978 law requiring monetary targets.

The US Commerce Department also released new figures, that showed the economy grew much slower than expected in the final quarter of last year, at 1.3 per cent.

Earlier estimates by the government had put growth at 1.7 per cent but officials said a sharp \$12 billion (\$7.6 billion) adjustment in business inventories forced the downward revision.

For the year as a whole, the US economy grew by a modest 2.5 per cent, about the

same level predicted for 1987 by Mr Volcker.

Mr Volcker acknowledged the central bank expected an increase in inflation this year as the price of imports and oil increased. But he described the rise as a "price bulge" due to temporary factors that need not lead to the roaring inflation of the 1970s.

"Neither the internal nor the external setting permits thinking of trading off more inflation for growth. Inflation would threaten the orderly inflow of funds from abroad."

But he indicated that the Fed faced possibly the most difficult period of its chairmanship this year in fine-tuning policy based on factors other than unreliable money measures.

The board will be guided on setting policy by movements in the dollar, growth in the economy and interest rates and price pressures.

Mr Volcker said strong economic activity accompanied by emerging price pressures would force the Fed to reduce M1 growth sharply, perhaps by an even lower figure than earlier targets with a low range of 3 per cent.

Money supply improves

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Sharply improved money supply figures were announced yesterday, fostering a mood of extreme interest rate optimism in the London financial markets.

The Bank of England acted to steady the market, and headed off an early reduction in base rates. But dealers think that rates will come down soon.

The narrow money, M0, fell by 0.5 per cent last month, its growth over 12 months, of 4 per cent, was in the middle of the official 2 to 6 per cent target range.

Officials at the Bank of England cautioned against reading too much into the fall in the 12-month growth rate, from 5.2 per cent in December to 4 per cent last month. The figure, which is not seasonally adjusted, was affected by the number of Wednesdays last month, compared with a year ago.

Even so, the underlying rate of growth of M0, thought to be around 5 per cent, is within the target range. City economists had feared that M0 would break above 6 per cent and that this could represent an obstacle to lower base rates.

The broad measure of the money supply, sterling M3, which may be abandoned by the Chancellor in the Budget, rose by between 1 and 1.25 per cent last month. Its 12-month rate of growth fell from 18.1 per cent in December to 17.5 per cent last month. The official target range is 11 to 15 per cent.

The most encouraging aspect of the figures was that bank lending rose by a seasonally adjusted £1.8 billion, compared with £2.7 billion in December, and an average of £2.9 billion in the July-December period.

The improved money supply figures, coupled with the belief that the weekend meet-



Sir Peter yesterday: seeking an end to share uncertainty

BP queries further
share sell-off

By Ray Heath

A request for the Government to indicate whether it had any intention of selling off more of its holding in British Petroleum, which now stands at 31.7 per cent, could come soon from the chairman Sir Peter Brabeck-Letford.

The uncertainty over any further reduction in the holding, which has dropped from above 50 per cent, is causing the company tactical problems. Sir Peter said yesterday while presenting the company's results for last year.

BP has its own financing to do, and wants to know whether it will be able to issue shares itself if necessary or whether further sales of Government-owned stock could be expected.

Sir Peter is hoping also that the Chancellor will introduce budget changes to Petroleum

Revenue Tax so that it can be offset against development cost. Without a change, the development of the large Miller Field in the North Sea might be hindered, he said, given the current low price of oil.

The slump in the oil price last year slashed \$962 million off the value of BP's oil stocks and the group's profits slumped from £1,598 million to £817 million, although the dividend was increased by 1p to 35p.

Profits of BP Oil International, the downstream production division, were hurt in the last quarter of the year by earlier stocking up by customers.

In the United States the effect of the falling oil price sent profits of BP's Standard Oil offshoot crashing from \$797 million to \$125 million. *Tempos, page 23*

Kleinwort
share
stake sold

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

The potentially threatening 4.9 per cent stake in Kleinwort Benson Lonsdale, the merchant banking and securities group, held by American Can has been sold to British and European institutions.

The stake, amounting to 4.3 million shares, was placed by Morgan Stanley, the New York securities house. The price is believed to have been 62.3p per share.

The stake, built up two years ago by Mr Gerry Tsai, the flamboyant head of the US company, has been regarded by the stockmarket as a possible threat to KBL. Although, it has remained just below five per cent, new provisions inserted by the government into the Banking Bill now going through Parliament have weakened the value of the holding as an aggressive stake.

The provisions require any holder of five per cent or more of a British bank to notify the Bank of England which can require the shareholder to supply information to prove he is an appropriate person to hold shares. The Bank is also to be given powers to veto shareholdings in British banks by people it does not consider "fit and proper" if the holding rises to fifteen per cent.

Guinness shake-up
for spirits division

By Our City Staff

The geographical reorganization of the spirits division was announced last year. This involves closing six Distillers central London offices, concentrating the sales and marketing of Distillers and Bells brands internationally from one London office.

The British operations will be carried out from Perth. "Our objective is to establish a fully co-ordinated business structure with clear worldwide marketing strategies," the publicity-shy Mr Steele said.

"The combination of this new organization with our formidable portfolio of premium brands will enable us to compete effectively in world markets and achieve long-term growth in financial performance."

Mr Espey worked for 16 years at IDV - the highly successful international drinks subsidiary of Grand Met

1,500 likely to lose all at share shops

Bleak for CIC creditors

By Lawrence Lever

About 1,500 unsecured creditors of City Investment Centres, the licensed dealer which operated two "share shops" in London, will learn this morning that they are likely to get little or none of their money back.

Many will have lost money on attempts to buy or sell shares in privatization issues such as British Telecom, Cable and Wireless and British. The share shops themselves operated under a licence from the Department of Trade and Industry - and were closed only last November.

Investors who have bought shares through the share shops but have not received share certificates or registered as shareholders on the company's register come under the

unfortunate category of unsecured creditors. CIC's provisional liquidator said yesterday.

Those who have not been paid for shares which they sold through the share shops are in the same position. Mr Bill Ratford, special manager of CIC, said that he has received about 1,500 letters, mainly from people who are unsecured creditors of the company.

CIC was formally wound up by the DTI last December. It acted as a principal offering investors the chance to buy and sell at net prices - without paying commission.

The Ravensdale Group of companies was run by Mr Chander Singh, the controversial businessman. When the share shops were closed down Mr Singh was reported as saying that all CIC clients would be paid in full. His first share shop, in

System X agreement nears

By Teresa Poole, Business Correspondent

Rationalizing the System X activities was one of the main recommendations from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission last August when it blocked GEC's proposed £1.2 billion takeover of Plessey.

Sir John Clark, the chairman and chief executive of Plessey, said yesterday that this was a logical progression but stressed that there was no joint venture commitment.

excite the market and the shares gained 1p to 210p.

Plessey said that the various understandings with GEC over System X would improve the engineering, marketing and administrative effectiveness of the business.

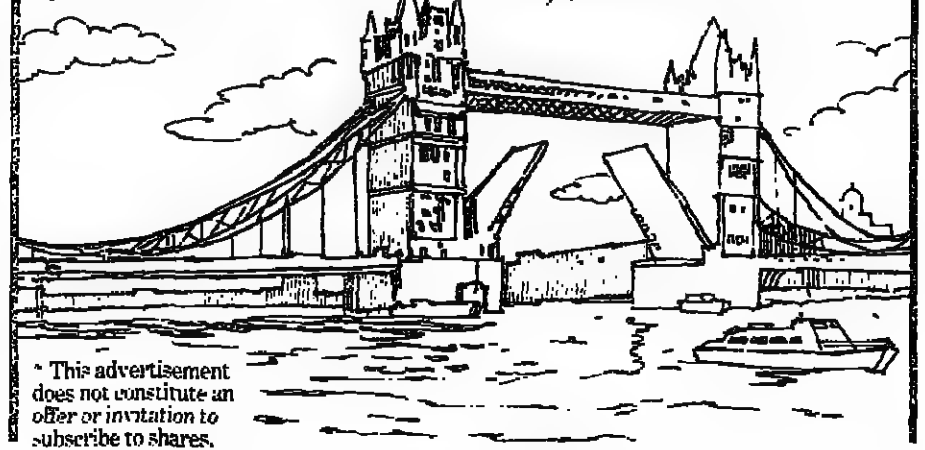
In the first nine months of the current year, pretax profits at Plessey increased from £112.1 million to £132.5 million on sales up from £1,008 million to £1,025 million. *Tempos, page 23*

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STOCK MARKET

Shakeout turns into a rout but the damage is limited

MOSS BROS
TAKING A LONG TERM VIEW

FTA All-share Index (Rebased)

800
750
700
650
600
550
500
450

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb

MOSS BROS
DATASTREAM

There is a cash alternative of 170p a share. Thermax closed 2p lower at 173p



● **Northern Engineering Industries** and its biggest independent shareholder, the US-based Combustion Engineering Inc, have decided to split company. CEI has placed its entire holding of 18.19 million shares, or 8.3 per cent of the total share capital, with various institutions at the 77p level — just 3p above the year's

But after drifting for most of the day, the appearance of a few cheaper buyers after hours enabled prices to close above their worst levels of the day.

The FT 30 share index having been 21.1 down at 3pm eventually closed 13.2 down at 1,541.8. The broader FT-SE 100 share index closed 10.4 down at 4,000.9. The composite finished 21.9 down at 1,930.1 after a deficit of 34.8 earlier in the day.

The 50-point turnaround in

Tate & L.
sugar produced
market falling

● The market with Pilkington following its fence against Kleinfelder & Co broker, former in placing a bid for various institutions yesterday at 715p, isashed in

Shares of Thermax, the USM-quoted toughened glass manufacturer, returned to suspension 1¢ cheaper at 174¢ after announcing terms of an agreed £21.2 million bid from Heywood Williams. Heywood is offering 17 convertible redeemable preference shares for every 10 Thermax shares.

Many observers described yesterday's show as a correction and expected the market to go better again in the run-up to the Budget.

Government securities still drawing strength from the buoyant economy and the prospect of a "giveaway Budget" scored gains of up to £1 at the longer end.

But the market was blocked by a large offer of Ferruzzi treasuries. Ferruzzi reached agreement with the stake in Berlusconi Sugar subsidiary.

Hopes that new artificial crops will

It has been an action-packed week for Moss Bros, the formal wear hire group, whose shares leapt a further 50p yesterday to a new peak of 570p — for a two-day rise of 10p.

On Monday, the group announced the resignation of Mr. Manny Silverman, its chief executive, who joined the company more than 40 years ago as an apprentice tailor. He had been the driving force behind the group's redevelopment of its Covent Garden headquarters.

Ironically, the group received final planning permission for the new building while taking the vote to still some way to happen in the Avaza, current unwanted from rival McDougall, taking losing price has been all week with the view plenty of le

APPOINTMENTS

Dewe Rogerson: Mr Michael Heaman and Miss Cathy Walker join the board. Mr Maurice Colton and Mr Michael Walsh become directors, investor and corporate relations division.

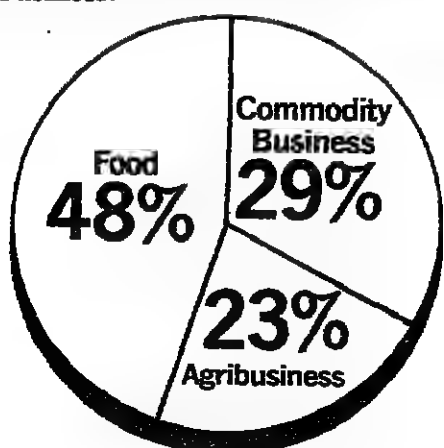
FPI Medical Centres: Dr Peter McNally succeeds Sir Gordon Bayliss as chairman and chief executive.

Instron/Instron International: Mr John Gorrie joins the board.

Australia and New Zealand Penknitting Group: Mr David Valentine has been appointed executive director, private

- **Pre-tax profit up 20%**
£42.6m (1985-£35.6m)
- **Earnings per share up 15%**
13.0p (11.3p)
- **Dividend up 9%**
6.0p (5.5p)

We are an international company operating in the world food system. Our main activities are Food, Agribusiness and Commodity Business.



We have made a very good start and the overall improvement should carry through the second half of the year. . . particularly in our Food business and we are well placed to meet changing market conditions in agriculture. We expect to bring you good results at the year end.

Dalgety

By Anne Warden

The infant Boots that today opens its red, yellow and blue doors is a shock to anyone used to its high street parent. The enormous Children's World store at Dudley in the Black Country, with a tower of bright building blocks at its entrance, is the first step in a £100 million programme to take the British retail and pharmaceutical group into the fiercely competitive edge-of-town shopping field. It expects eventually to have 40 such superstores.

The pioneering store's blue-framed ceiling is papered with kites, with 30,000 sq ft of canopied stands below, holding everything from children's shoes to tiny sweatshirts, maternity clothes, a hairdressing salon, restaurant, toys and bedroom furniture.

The new subsidiary's management team of 50 comes mainly from groups such as Asda, Tesco and Sainsbury, who make up the other out-of-town rival element, as well as BHS and Mothercare.

It is led, however, by a Boots man, Mr Alan Ripley, the group's former director of warehousing and distribution, who sees the carving out of his market not as the fight some might think it to be, but as "a

Other stores, including the eight British outlets of the American Toys 'R' Us group, cover only parts of what the

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

Children's world: Alan Ripley with Richard Griffiths, aged 4

The venture is the most dramatic new direction yet taken by Boots, which has raised City eyebrows in the past year with acquisitions in pharmaceuticals and the op-

Even in the depressed West Midlands, where unemployment hovers at about 20 per cent, people can hardly stop depending on the kids. Whether they will spend enough to justify the £2 million Boots plans to spend in the first year of the project, and the fast pace of proposed new openings, remains to be seen.

The fitting-out of the first store has cost £1 million. Others will follow next month. The first three are at Crewe, Wood North London and Leicester and are planned for April. The aim is to reach profitability in the second year.

...city analysts have been severely critical of what was considered the expensive purchase of Flint, the American pharmaceutical company, for \$555 million (£365 million), and judgment has still to be delivered on the expansion into the optical market.

Boots, which raised its pre-tax profits to £97.5 million in the six months to the end of September last year, saw an increase of 14.3 per cent in its handling of optical goods, or 10 per cent when what it says are its own liquid resources and denies the project is a departure from its familiar range.

COMPANY NEWS

of \$12,000 and had net assets of \$132,000. Page operates three retail outlets in and around Ipswich and will be integrated with the company's part of the company's retail division, based in Norfolk.

● FARMINGTON: Results for the six months to December 31, 1990, were: Sales of £1,250,000, net £307,899 (£389,233). External management fees income £1,042 (£1,301). Income of £1,042 (£1,301). Income of £1,042 (£1,301). Income of £1,042 (£1,301).

● PACIFIC ASSETS TRUST: The company has completed the acquisition of Sovereign Securities for £10,930,000 and the issue of 40,492 new shares.

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More company news
is on page 24

\$189.65%). Total income
 \$432,497 (\$601,392). Admin-
 istration expenses \$367,465
 (\$38,097). Pretax profit
 \$66,030 (\$21,295). Tax
 expense \$16,899. Net asset
 value 30.6pp (\$281). Earnings per
 share 0.17p (0.65p).
 ● **BANK LEUMI (UK):** Fi-
 nancial dividend 8.5p, making 12.4p
 (1986). Net asset value in
 1986: 200p. Shareholders' funds and
 subordinated loans 24,356
 23,091. Total assets 41,734
 30,048. The bank again pro-

posed a 10% increase in the
 (0.83p). Net asset value per share 1.33p
 (0.83p). Dividend payable April 24.
 ● **ROMNEY TRUST:** Final
 dividend 3.3pp (3.35p), making
 10.65pp (1986). Figures in
 2000: Dividend received 2,570 (3,802). Under-
 written commission 104 (63).
 Profit before tax 1,709 (3,001).
 Earnings per share 8.5p (16.33p).
 Dividend payable December 31, assuming
 full conversion of convertible
 loan stock and allowing for
 payment of final dividend was

WALL STREET

Setback for Dow in early trading

New York (Agencies) — Wall Street shares were mixed in early trading yesterday. Exchange composite index slipped about 0.13 to 162.6.

Foreign buying which boosted US stocks earlier in the week appeared to taper off. Some traders apparently felt the dollar might stabilize as a result of a Group of Seven finance ministers' meeting expected to take place on Sunday.

The Dow Jones industrial average slipped 1.13 to 2,36.50 by mid-morning when the transport indicator was up 2.18 to 955.18 and the utilities average 0.17 higher at 124.25.

The broader Standard & Poor's 500-share index was down about 0.05 to 285.47 while the New York Stock

	Feb 18	Feb 17	Feb 16	Feb 15	Feb 14	Feb 13	Feb 12	Feb 11	Feb 10	Feb 9	Feb 8	Feb 7	Feb 6	Feb 5	Feb 4	Feb 3	Feb 2	Feb 1	Jan 31	Jan 30	Jan 29	Jan 28	Jan 27	Jan 26	Jan 25	Jan 24	Jan 23	Jan 22	Jan 21	Jan 20	Jan 19	Jan 18	Jan 17	Jan 16	Jan 15	Jan 14	Jan 13	Jan 12	Jan 11	Jan 10	Jan 9	Jan 8	Jan 7	Jan 6	Jan 5	Jan 4	Jan 3	Jan 2	Jan 1	Dec 31	Dec 30	Dec 29	Dec 28	Dec 27	Dec 26	Dec 25	Dec 24	Dec 23	Dec 22	Dec 21	Dec 20	Dec 19	Dec 18	Dec 17	Dec 16	Dec 15	Dec 14	Dec 13	Dec 12	Dec 11	Dec 10	Dec 9	Dec 8	Dec 7	Dec 6	Dec 5	Dec 4	Dec 3	Dec 2	Dec 1	Nov 30	Nov 29	Nov 28	Nov 27	Nov 26	Nov 25	Nov 24	Nov 23	Nov 22	Nov 21	Nov 20	Nov 19	Nov 18	Nov 17	Nov 16	Nov 15	Nov 14	Nov 13	Nov 12	Nov 11	Nov 10	Nov 9	Nov 8	Nov 7	Nov 6	Nov 5	Nov 4	Nov 3	Nov 2	Nov 1	Oct 31	Oct 30	Oct 29	Oct 28	Oct 27	Oct 26	Oct 25	Oct 24	Oct 23	Oct 22	Oct 21	Oct 20	Oct 19	Oct 18	Oct 17	Oct 16	Oct 15	Oct 14	Oct 13	Oct 12	Oct 11	Oct 10	Oct 9	Oct 8	Oct 7	Oct 6	Oct 5	Oct 4	Oct 3	Oct 2	Oct 1	Sep 30	Sep 29	Sep 28	Sep 27	Sep 26	Sep 25	Sep 24	Sep 23	Sep 22	Sep 21	Sep 20	Sep 19	Sep 18	Sep 17	Sep 16	Sep 15	Sep 14	Sep 13	Sep 12	Sep 11	Sep 10	Sep 9	Sep 8	Sep 7	Sep 6	Sep 5	Sep 4	Sep 3	Sep 2	Sep 1	Aug 31	Aug 30	Aug 29	Aug 28	Aug 27	Aug 26	Aug 25	Aug 24	Aug 23	Aug 22	Aug 21	Aug 20	Aug 19	Aug 18	Aug 17	Aug 16	Aug 15	Aug 14	Aug 13	Aug 12	Aug 11	Aug 10	Aug 9	Aug 8	Aug 7	Aug 6	Aug 5	Aug 4	Aug 3	Aug 2	Aug 1	Jul 31	Jul 30	Jul 29	Jul 28	Jul 27	Jul 26	Jul 25	Jul 24	Jul 23	Jul 22	Jul 21	Jul 20	Jul 19	Jul 18	Jul 17	Jul 16	Jul 15	Jul 14	Jul 13	Jul 12	Jul 11	Jul 10	Jul 9	Jul 8	Jul 7	Jul 6	Jul 5	Jul 4	Jul 3	Jul 2	Jul 1	Jun 30	Jun 29	Jun 28	Jun 27	Jun 26	Jun 25	Jun 24	Jun 23	Jun 22	Jun 21	Jun 20	Jun 19	Jun 18	Jun 17	Jun 16	Jun 15	Jun 14	Jun 13	Jun 12	Jun 11	Jun 10	Jun 9	Jun 8	Jun 7	Jun 6	Jun 5	Jun 4	Jun 3	Jun 2	Jun 1	May 31	May 30	May 29	May 28	May 27	May 26	May 25	May 24	May 23	May 22	May 21	May 20	May 19	May 18	May 17	May 16	May 15	May 14	May 13	May 12	May 11	May 10	May 9	May 8	May 7	May 6	May 5	May 4	May 3	May 2	May 1	Apr 30	Apr 29	Apr 28	Apr 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	U.S.	Canada
Verizon	132%	132%
AT&T	44%	44%
Sprint	30%	30%

CANADIAN PRICES

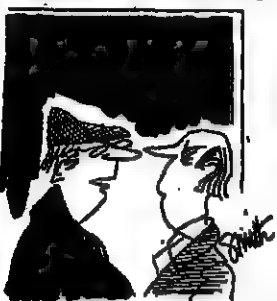
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THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Poaching small game

Five members of the respected smaller companies team at stockbroker Capel-Cure Myers — three analysts, one salesman and a trainee — have resigned. They are all leaving to join rival firm Wood Mackenzie. Another Capel-Cure salesman is expected to hand in his notice today and a former partner of the firm is also understood to be contemplating the move. The partner, who has not yet been named, signed a contract with Capel-Cure's new parent, ANZ Banking Group, in 1985 which precludes him from working for a rival firm before May 1988. The three departing analysts are Penny Freer, Simon Goodfellow and Sarah Mellor. Their recruitment is seen as a major coup for Wood Mackenzie which has not, hitherto, been renowned for its smaller companies research. Andrew Beeson, institutional sales director at CCM, denied that his corporate finance specialists were also being poached. "Wood Mackenzie tried but failed to persuade them," he says.

Job Centre



"I think there's more of a chance of a job with Eurotunnel, to be honest."

Share revival

Aids terror is gripping Japan, I'm told, even though there have been only 16 deaths there from the disease so far. On the Tokyo stock market, two shares have been gripped by the fever. One, called Nikatsu, makes blue movies, and the other, Okamoto Gomu, manufactures rubber goods. Investors in Okamoto seem to have overlooked the fact that most of its turnover comes from wellies and washing-up gloves — only 10 per cent is from condoms. Analysts calculate that Japanese couples will have to make love 3.3 times a day in order to justify its present share rating.

Trust Hanson

Lord Hanson will be running Hanson Trust until he is 70 — and that is official. Speaking to institutional fund managers at a presentation in Ironmongers Hall the other night — in what was his first public reference to his eventual retirement — the eloquent Yorkshireman said both he and Sir Gordon White had agreed to carry on "in a full-time executive capacity" for at least another five years. Hanson celebrated his 65th birthday last month and White is only one year younger.

Transatlantic

Quasier stomachs at brokers Scrimgeour Vickers were not wild about the idea of a boat to ferry them across the Thames between offices in Billingsgate and in Cottons, a new development near London Bridge on the south side of the river. Their new masters, the giant American Citicorp, were not impressed. "Don't think of it as a boat," they said, "think of it as a horizontal elevator."

Home à Court

Restoration work will finally start on Robert Holmes à Court's new London home next month — five months after the Australian tycoon bought it for £8 million on a 90-year Crown lease. Since he bought Nuffield Lodge, a Grade I listed, white stucco building standing in 4½ acres in Regents Park, staff at Bentay Investments, the property investment division of his Bell Group master company, have been engaged in lengthy negotiations with architects, Crown agents and worthy bodies like the English Heritage Trust. "The tenders are due back next Friday and work should start in March," says Bill Michael, deputy chairman of Bentay. The restoration work is expected to take at least a year and will cost more than £1 million. A series of allegorical murals by the portrait painter Egismund Goetze has already been uncovered. When finished, the 19th century house will revert to its original name, Grove House, and will boast seven bedrooms, all with ensuite bathrooms, five reception rooms and two kitchens — one in the basement to be used just for parties.

Carol Leonard

Daf buys UK leadership but not peace of mind

Truck makers
still lag by
30 years and
middle-sized
companies are
most vulnerable

The takeover of Leyland Trucks by Daf of The Netherlands is another logical step in the scramble to rationalize and restructure in one of the most over-supplied markets for a manufactured product in Europe. It involves all truck makers in the EEC.

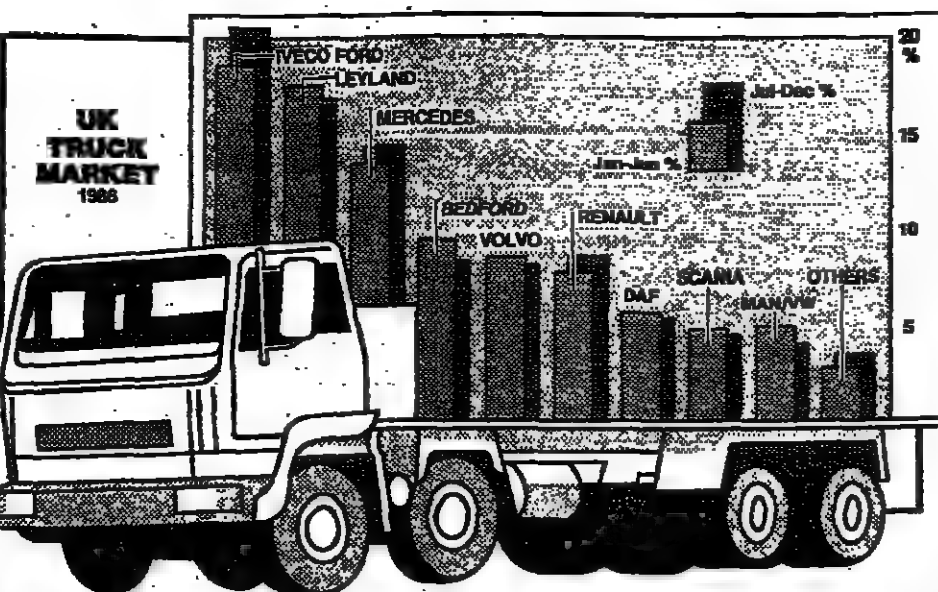
In recent years, price lists, as one producer said, would "look more at home in a book of fairy stories than on a truck dealer's desk." In many cases, lorries have been sold almost at any price to maintain market share.

The biggest culprit, in many eyes, has been RVI, the state-owned Renault truck maker, which has been intent on protecting its 40 per cent domestic market share and hopes to be out of the red by the end of this year. Unlike the British Government, the French are intent on maintaining their champion.

For the rest of the European industry, collaboration, joint ventures and even outright withdrawal from the producers' ranks have been adopted in an effort to achieve economies of scale.

Some semblance of order now appears to be returning, with three leading groups — Daimler Benz, Iveco Ford and RVI — controlling two-thirds of the market, the remainder being shared among a number of medium-sized companies that now include Daf Leyland.

In Britain, the new Leyland-Daf company will command 22 per cent of the truck market and become the clear market leader ahead of the Iveco Ford partnership, a solid home base



which the Government hopes will take Leyland through the critical years to the end of the decade.

But to observers like Professor Gerald Rhy, of University College, Cardiff (he is Britain's only professor of motor industry economics), the round of rationalization will provide only a temporary respite. "In terms of maturity and structure, the European truck industry is 30 years behind the car industry. There is clearly still some major restructuring to be done and the medium sized companies must be the most vulnerable," he said.

"The Daf/Leyland deal does not mean for Britain that with one bound the hero is free. Companies of that size face an uncertain future to the end of the century — and the big firms could still squeeze them out."

The European truck makers' problems have their origins in the late 1970s when buoyant market forecasts led companies to raise potential capacity to almost 600,000 trucks a year.

But the impact of the oil crises meant that the once lucrative export markets of the Middle East and Africa collapsed in rapid succession.

Demand for heavier, bigger and longer lasting lorries capable of heavier loads together with the downward effect on running costs of technological developments also damped sales.

Iveco Ford estimates that total Western European demand for trucks of more than three tonnes has stabilized at about 376,000 a year.

On the heavy truck side there is capacity to produce about 100,000 more vehicles than needed and that is after the closures of the early 1980s when Leyland, Iveco and Man of West Germany were among those to cut back production.

One of the most startling events of the decade occurred last year when the two American multinationals, Ford and General Motors, both decided to throw in the towel in Europe.

Ford linked with Iveco, the Fiat subsidiary, and took a 49 per cent stake in Iveco Ford, which now controls the Ford European truck plant at Langley.

GM was all set to maintain its presence in the European truck market with a takeover of Leyland but was snubbed by the British Government

and decided instead to stop output of Bedford lorries for the civil market, a move that reduces overall capacity by about 30,000 trucks a year.

In some respects, says Professor Rhy, the European truck industry is now "taking revenge" on the Americans for their invasion of the car market. Daimler Benz, with Freightliner, Volvo with White and RVI with Mack Trucks, now have a significant hold on the US heavy truck scene.

At the top of the European pile, however, the big truck-making groups look set for a period of relative prosperity. Iveco Ford now has operations in Britain as well as Italy, Germany and France and expects to report a doubling of profits for 1986. Daimler Benz has the advantage of economies of scale and its hugely successful car operation, while the French government is keen to see at least a trading profit from RVI.

The new Daf/Leyland partnership will be keeping a close watch on Man and its joint venture with Volkswagen, a co-operation that has led to discussions with the Spanish state-owned producer, Enasa, for the sale of German trucks in Spain.

The Spanish government have put out a "for sale" sign on Enasa, a move that could provide the next bout of restructuring in the industry. Meanwhile, the focus of attention will be on Daf to see what it intends for its new British offspring.

The Dutch company has been talking with Enasa about producing a new truck cab and there is a clear danger that some of the 96 per cent British content of Leyland trucks might be eroded.

Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

Heady scent of spring in the City air

The new status of gilt-edged as a global market swayed by international influences as much as, and often more than, by domestic events was again demonstrated yesterday. Dealers and investors alike can perish if their focus is too narrow.

For its part, the Bank of England, in particular the chief architect, Eddie George, should feel pleased with its creation, still to be enhanced with a system for auctioning government stock and the formal admission of the Japanese securities houses whose strength, like Samurai warriors, is terrifying to behold.

It is all looking good. Tuesday's revelation that the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement for the first 10 months of the financial year was a piddling £0.4 billion was the first swallow. Cautious at first the market decided on Wednesday that more swallows, also in the shape of pleasing financial and economic statistics, were on their way. Bad news perhaps for Neil Kinnock but that's the way the opinion polls crumble.

Yesterday, with the scent of bank base rate cuts in dealers' nostrils, money supply figures for January, revised American gross national product figures for the fourth quarter of 1986, indicating much slower economic growth than had been thought; and, most important of all, statements by James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, and Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and the scheduling of Group of Five (G5) and Group of Seven (G7) meetings in Paris this weekend.

The message from across the Atlantic was concern for the fading dollar and the need for "complementary actions" that would include helpful cuts in interest rates, to secure greater currency stability. The UK money figures, equivocal they are, will not stand in the way of a base rate cut.

Narrow money (M0) fell by 0.5 per cent and on the seasonally unadjusted comparison over 12 months was only four per cent higher. The underlying figure is probably five per cent but the improvement is good enough to save the Chancellor from any embarrassment. Sterling M3, on what could be its final appearance as a targeted aggregate unless the Treasury changes its mind, rose by one per cent to 1.25 per cent in January and the 12-month growth rate slipped from 17.75 per cent to 17.5 per cent. Bank lending, perhaps deflated by bitter weather, expanded by only £1.8 billion compared with an average for the previous six months of £2.9 billion.

In such a heady atmosphere the gilt-edged market romped ahead. The last of the Treasury 9 per cent 2008 tap stock was sold to eager buyers almost before

breakfast. Even the money markets awoke from a long sleep, so convinced that a base rate cut and useful capital gains were in their sights that they refused to part with their bills. It was at this point that the Bank of England decided a cold bath was needed to lower the temperature.

It obliged the discount houses to borrow £275 million at 11½ per cent — a penal rate when the seven-day interbank rate is standing at 11½-1½ per cent. This tactic cooled the gilt-edged market's ardour but did not abuse it of the belief that the first of a two-stage cut in bank base rates is likely to come next week.

It is not just the gilt-edged market that is feeling the warmth of rising prices; the traditional spring boom in equities has also come early this year. The momentum is strong. Wall Street buyers, aside from those arrested, have ignored the psychological traumas of the widening Boesky scandal and the growing political stalemate. London has shrugged off the Guinness affair, with its major side effect of a slackening of the takeover boom that did so much for share prices a year ago.

In London all doubts over the economy have been subordinated to a market presumption of an early election that the Government will win; what happens thereafter is the other side of the mirror. Profits and company earnings are still rising fast.

Barclays de Zoete Wedd and James Capel both expect a 17 per cent rise in industrial companies' earnings for 1987 after a 20 per cent rise for 1986 and James Capel expect to increase earnings on the all-share index by almost 20 per cent. Interest rates (both world and UK) are more likely to fall in the short term than rise. And in New York the loaded Japanese seem to have switched from the bond market to ordinary stocks, with effects on the Dow Jones average that are plain to see.

The length of the bull market in shares has defied all cyclical traditions because interest rates were high in the early stages of anti-inflationary policies, so that the two blades of the scissors — interest rates and profits — have not been clashing for more than a few months at a time.

The London market, in particular is vulnerable: to economic shocks, to political delay and uncertainty, to post-electoral tristesse. Most of all, however, it is vulnerable because the gap between interest rates and equity yields is much higher than in most other markets. In the short-term, this could well be resolved by rate cuts, since interest rates rather than equity prices are out of line internationally.

The message for investors remains simple. They should look for their gains by late spring, if not before.

TEMPUS

How falling oil prices bruised BP's profits

For the first three quarters of the year, buoyant downstream business helped to cushion the effect of falling oil prices on British Petroleum — but in the last quarter the cushion was whipped away and the oil group took something of a bruising.

The effect was to push BP's historic cost profits down 49 per cent to £817 million. This is not as bad as the £750 million expected by some analysts but off the £900 million that others predicted.

However, the real disappointment in yesterday's announcement was the increase in the dividend. Ever since the interim, investors have been waiting for a rise in their income but a 1p rise to 23p in the final, making a total of 35p against 34p last year, was at the low end of expectations and is why the shares slipped 12p to 749p.

The face that any increase at all was paid when profits have been so badly damaged might seem a little generous to the shareholder in the street, but BP's decision was based on its replacement costs performance and, looked at on this basis, the outcome was nowhere so grim, with profits down from £1,816 million to £1,779 million.

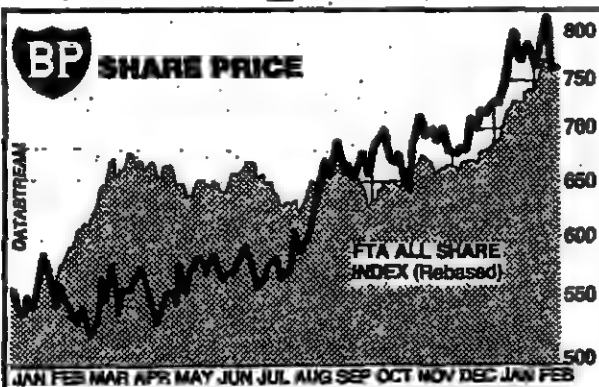
The damage to BP's last quarter downstream results was done by a two-way squeeze.

The rising oil price, welcomed elsewhere in the group, could not be passed on since consumers had stocked heavily in the first half of the year when prices were cheap. BP estimates that storage tanks were about 75 to 80 per cent full at the beginning of the period when normally they would be half empty.

A warm December in Europe finished the job.

The effect of oil prices on BP's Standard Oil group in the US was marked, with an average selling price of \$13.83p per barrel over the year, 50 per cent down on 1985. High transportation costs aggravated the situation and Standard's operating profit slumped from £2,080 million to £1,89 million for the year. Even on replacement basis, the result was a slump from £2,267 million to £488 million.

The good news on oil prices has been the fall in taxation. The annual charge dropped to just £42 million from £1,382 million but that will not stop BP pushing hard for Budget tax concessions to offset the cost of exploration. Outside Standard Oil, BP paid £381 million in tax, but this was almost offset by a tax credit of £339 million paid to Standard.



Ward Holdings

Housebuilders from all over the country are slogging it out for prime sites around the proposed channel tunnel site in Kent, but few have Ward Holdings' advantage of operating in their own backyard.

Ward has had a splendid year, as house prices in the South-east have continued to soar, hoisting pretax profits from £4,669,000 to £8,968,000 in the year ended October 31 1986 on a turnover up from £27.4 million to a fraction under £36 million. The chairman, Mr Denis Ward, believes that the house price spiral must slow down this year, perhaps halving to around 10 per cent a year by the end of 1987, and this is bound to check the pace of growth shown by the company recently.

Still, the group should make £1 million comfortably enough before tax, and look forward to a bigger advance in the following year. By then the central London project, set up a year ago and now with 10 sites on board and work already under way, should be contributing usefully to construction profits.

The Tesco supermarket under construction Maidstone will by then also be bringing in £500,000 of rental income and the shopping precinct in Rye a further £120,000-plus.

Earnings per share have more than doubled, from 18.8p to 42.5p, which might have left room for a bigger dividend than the 6.52p final, which makes 8.27p for the year against 7.25p. But little disappointment was shown as the share price, raked up 40p to 438p, bringing the price earnings multiple down to only a shade over 10.

Plessey

There is a consistency about Plessey's quarterly statements that cannot be faulted.

Sromberg Carlson is always about to make an important US breakthrough, the company remains confident that System X will eventually find an overseas

buyer and negotiations over Parnagran and Raven are taking even longer than expected in the previous report.

This gives rise to two schools of thought in the City — the cynics who relish pointing out that Jam tomorrow is no good if tomorrow never comes and the optimists who feel that tomorrow is arriving.

Yesterday neither argument had the upper hand and the shares gained 1p to 210p. The third-quarter figures were neither inspiring or surprising. Turnover and operating profit fell and there was a sharp drop in telecommunications orders over the three months. City forecasts for the full year have been checked slightly to £185 million, compared with £170 million in 1985/6, leaving the shares on a middling p/e of 13.

The fall in telecommunications orders can be attributed to the delay in the 10th tranche of System X orders from British Telecom. Plessey says this is because of the disruptive engineers strike. Could it also be that British Telecom is driving an extremely hard bargain, with the help of a very low tender from Ericsson?

Telecommunications is a competitive international market and margins are being ground down everywhere. Sromberg Carlson's switching systems look set to pass the Bellcore test in the US, but Plessey's quest to secure a position as third supplier to the regional Bell operating companies will mean beating off the likes of Siemens and Ericsson.

There is a persistent worry that Plessey, despite its advances, remains a minnow among sharks. System X is still struggling for a breakthrough abroad. Bulgaria could be the gateway to the Eastern bloc market and China already likes Plessey's ISDNs, but it is of course competing against the majors.

Looking ahead to the next decade, and the costly advances expected in optical switching, collaboration will be essential.

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MONEY MARKETS AND GOLD

Base Rates %	1 week 11%-11%	6 month 10%-10%
Cleaning Banks 11	1 month 11%-11%	2 month 10%-10%
Finance House 11%	3 month 10%-10%	12 month 10%-10%
Discount Interest Rates %		
Overnight 11% 11%		
Week Ending 11%		
Local Authority Discounts (%)		
2 days 10%	7 days 10%	
1 month 10%	3 month 10%	
6 month 10%	12 month 10%	
Local Authority Bonds (%)		
1 month 11%-10%	6 month 10%-10%	
3 month 10%-10%	9 month 10%	
12 month 10%-10%	12 month 10%-10%	
Starting CDs (%)		
1 month 11%-10%	3 month 10%-10%	
6 month 10%-10%	12 month 10%-10%	
Dollar CDs (%)		
3 month 6.40-6.30	6 month 6.40-6.35	
9 month 6.40-6.35	12 month 6.45-6.40	

EURO MONEY DEPOSITS %

Dollar		call	6%-5%
7 days	6 ¹ / ₂ -6	1 month	6 ¹ / ₂ -6
3 month	6 ¹ / ₂ -6 ¹ / ₂	6 month	6 ¹ / ₂ -6 ¹ / ₂
Deutschmark		call	4 ¹ / ₂ -3 ¹ / ₂
7 days	4-3 ¹ / ₂	1 month	4 ¹ / ₂ -4
3 month	4 ¹ / ₂ -4	6 month	4 ¹ / ₂ -4
French Franc		call	8 ¹ / ₂ -7 ¹ / ₂
7 days	9-8 ¹ / ₂	1 month	8 ¹ / ₂ -7 ¹ / ₂
3 month	8 ¹ / ₂ -8 ¹ / ₂	6 month	8 ¹ / ₂ -7 ¹ / ₂
Swiss Franc		call	2 ¹ / ₂ -1 ¹ / ₂
7 days	7 ¹ / ₂ -7 ¹ / ₂	1 month	3 ¹ / ₂ -3 ¹ / ₂
3 month	3 ¹ / ₂ -3 ¹ / ₂	6 month	3 ¹ / ₂ -3 ¹ / ₂
Yen		call	5-4
7 days	4 ¹ / ₂ -4 ¹ / ₂	1 month	6 ¹ / ₂ -4 ¹ / ₂
3 month	4 ¹ / ₂ -4 ¹ / ₂	6 month	4 ¹ / ₂ -4

BULLION

Gold 3394.75-3395.25	1000 3394.75-3395.25
Silver 540.00-540.50	1000 540.00-540.50
Palladium 540.00-540.50	1000 540.00-540.50
Platinum 540.00-540.50	1000 540.00-540.50
Gold 3394.75-3395.25	1000 3394.75-3395.25

ECON

Gold 3394.75-3395.25	1000 3394.75-3395.25
Silver 540.00-540.50	1000 540.00-540.50
Palladium 540.00-540.50	1000 540.00-540.50
Platinum 540.00-540.50	1000 540.00-540.50

COMPANY NEWS

BLAIR ARROW: Mr Tony Blair, the chairman, says in his annual report that the company's performance for the first two months of the current year indicates that the momentum in trading performance in Britain is continuing with further record levels of business being achieved.

WISTECH: Dyfed Sludge Disposal has been bought. The price was £650,000, plus the allotment of 285,713 new ordinary shares.

BRITANNIA SECURITY GROUP: The alarms division has acquired Sovereign Security Services, Wincanton Security Services, Robot Systems and Morris Security Systems, four small and separate, but strategically located, businesses. These acquisitions will add branches at Banbury, Oxfordshire, Worthing, West Sussex, Southampton, Hampshire, south London and Exeter, Devon, to the alarms division's branch network. The price is estimated at less than £360,000.

GUINNESS PEAT GROUP: The group is acquiring the 25 per cent minority interest in Valonpal, which provides management services to the group's insurance-related activities. The price will be based on the earnings of Valonpal over the 10 years to Sept 30, 1989, payable in two instalments: the initial payment of £3.54 million will be satisfied by 4.04 million new ordinary shares. The final payment will be made in 1990.

TELEFON LM ERICSSON: Preliminary group pre-tax profit for 1986 910 million krona (£92 million), against 878 million krona. Sales 31.70 billion krona (£2.49 billion). Estimated profit per share 15 krona (13 pence). Dividend unchanged at nine krona.

LEISURE INVESTMENTS: Westminster County Council has given permission for the company's development project which spreads between Oxford Street and Soho Square, London. The sale of the building at 10/10A Soho Square has become unconditional and the company will be receiving the £900,000 sale proceeds within the next few weeks. Contracts have also been exchanged for the purchase of a nine-acre freehold site on the A3 Kingston bypass. This site has been acquired for £400,000 and outline planning consent for leisure use has been granted.

AULT & WILSON: A management buyout has been completed between Warwick International (a subsidiary) and a new company set up to acquire the printing inks resin division, based in Mitcham, Surrey. The new company will trade under the name Mitcham.

LONDON SECURITIES: In view of the return to profitability, the board proposes that the share capital be reorganised and that past losses be reduced by a reduction of share capital, which will facilitate payment of dividends. The ordinary capital is to be reorganised, creating a class of deferred shares of 2p each, which will be cancelled to create a special reserve of about £3.85 million. This reserve will be used to reduce the deficit on the profit and loss account.

EDINBURGH FINANCIAL TRUST: Conditional agreement has been reached for the purchase of a further 5,542 shares in Stancast Assets at £30 per share. In view of the vendor's connections with EFT, these purchases are conditional on shareholders' approval. The price of £30 values Stancast at £500,000. On completion of these purchases, EFT's interest in Stancast will be 13.929 per cent (83.6 per cent).

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA: The Commonwealth is to make its first Eurosterling issue of £100 million. The lead manager and the broker is SG Warburg Securities. The bonds will have a 10-year maturity (1997) and pay interest annually at 10% per cent. The issue price is 100% per cent.

STAKIS: The company has acquired the Lodore Hotel, a private company, the principal assets of which are the Lodore Swiss Hotel and the Mary Mount Hotel, both freehold. The price was £3 million in cash and ordinary shares.

HUNTING ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES: Two subsidiaries in the resource survey business, Hunting Surveys and Hunting Geology and Geophysics, are winding down their operations and will not be seeking further orders. The remaining resource survey companies, notably Hunting Technical Services, will continue to operate.

RAINBOW CORPORATION: The corporation is to merge with another New Zealand company, Progressive Enterprises, to produce a new company called Astral Pacific Corporation. Astral will be capitalised at £400 million, making it one of the largest public companies in New Zealand.

OCE-VALENTIN: Year to Nov 30 (figures in millions). Pre-tax profit 12.7 million (£3.95 million), against 10.44 million (£3.14 million). Sales 1,891.6 million (£1,965.4 million). Dividend unchanged at 10 pence.

IMPALA PLATINUM HOLDINGS: Interim dividend 45 cents (35 pence), payable on April 9. Six months to Dec 31. Pre-tax profit R254.4 million (£72.2 million), against R165.93 million (£47.5 million). Sales R57.15 million (£15.7 million). Earnings per share 219 pence (177 pence).

MACARTHY: The company has acquired the first 10% of a nominal price of £1. This is the first acquisition by the new management and the first by the company for nine years. Lifecycle had an estimated turnover of £4.3 million for the year to Jan 31.

BRENT CHEMICALS INTERNATIONAL: Sherwood Flexibles has been bought for £1.42 million. Sales of Sherwood for the year ended Nov 30 were £1.27 million and pre-tax profit was £250,000.

PENTLAND INDUSTRIES: The US associate, Reebok International, has declared its first cash dividend of \$10 a share on its common stock. Reebok's revenue was \$1.95 million (£1.27 million) in respect of this.

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put	Series	Call	Put
Alfred Lyons (379)	300 87 83 105 1 1 5	300 87 83 105 1 1 5	Shell Trans (1049)	1000 65 87 103 22 30 40	1000 65 87 103 22 30 40	Glaxo continued	1400 80 105 125 25 30 40	1400 80 105 125 25 30 40	Brit Aero (182)	600 75 80 85 11 11 20	600 75 80 85 11 11 20
British Gail (72)	80 125 17 20 1 1 1	80 125 17 20 1 1 1	Tratrig House (316)	280 45 55 65 3 3 9	280 45 55 65 3 3 9	Japan (18)	500 121 137 153 1 2 5	500 121 137 153 1 2 5	Brit Bank (345)	400 127 143 1 1 1	400 127 143 1 1 1
British Airways (108)	110 132 17 22 1 1 1	110 132 17 22 1 1 1	TSB (78)	70 18 12 15 1 2 2	70 18 12 15 1 2 2	Thorn EMI (358)	500 77 93 109 1 2 2	500 77 93 109 1 2 2	Brit Telecom (325)	220 25 30 35 5 5 10	220 25 30 35 5 5 10
BP (750)	700 57 73 89 15 27 1	700 57 73 89 15 27 1	Woolworth (760)	700 80 105 130 10 18 26	700 80 105 130 10 18 26	Tesco (444)	300 68 84 100 1 2 2	300 68 84 100 1 2 2	Brit Telecom (325)	220 25 30 35 5 5 10	220 25 30 35 5 5 10
Com Gold (728)	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	Becham (529)	420 115 123 128 1 3 7	420 115 123 128 1 3 7	TI (711)	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	Brit Telecom (325)	220 25 30 35 5 5 10	220 25 30 35 5 5 10
Com Gold (728)	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	Boots (290)	280 33 38 43 1 1 1	280 33 38 43 1 1 1	London (272)	200 72 78 84 1 1 1	200 72 78 84 1 1 1	Brit Telecom (325)	220 25 30 35 5 5 10	220 25 30 35 5 5 10
Com Gold (728)	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	BTR (307)	300 11 16 21 1 1 1	300 11 16 21 1 1 1	TI (711)	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	Brit Telecom (325)	220 25 30 35 5 5 10	220 25 30 35 5 5 10
Com Gold (728)	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	Bess (840)	750 110 120 140 4 10 13	750 110 120 140 4 10 13	TI (711)	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	Brit Telecom (325)	220 25 30 35 5 5 10	220 25 30 35 5 5 10
Com Gold (728)	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	Blue Circle (158)	650 60 72 84 8 17 23	650 60 72 84 8 17 23	TI (711)	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	Brit Telecom (325)	220 25 30 35 5 5 10	220 25 30 35 5 5 10
Com Gold (728)	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	De Beers (335)	850 110 140 165 10 30 45	850 110 140 165 10 30 45	TI (711)	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	Brit Telecom (325)	220 25 30 35 5 5 10	220 25 30 35 5 5 10
Com Gold (728)	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	Dixons (370)	300 74 84 94 1 3 4	300 74 84 94 1 3 4	TI (711)	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	Brit Telecom (325)	220 25 30 35 5 5 10	220 25 30 35 5 5 10
Com Gold (728)	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	GKN (338)	280 82 92 102 1 3 7	280 82 92 102 1 3 7	TI (711)	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	Brit Telecom (325)	220 25 30 35 5 5 10	220 25 30 35 5 5 10
Com Gold (728)	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	Glaxo (1449)	1250 205 245 285 5 30 32	1250 205 245 285 5 30 32	TI (711)	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	Brit Telecom (325)	220 25 30 35 5 5 10	220 25 30 35 5 5 10
Com Gold (728)	700 64 77 93 15 27 1	700 64 77 93 15 27 1				TI (711)	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	180 35 41 47 1 1 1	Brit Telecom (325)	220 25 30 35 5 5 10	220 25 30 35 5 5 10

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Mrs. Johnson
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TOTAL COVER IF DEATH ACCIDENTAL	£20,000	£40,000	£70,000	£100,000	£130,000
AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY					
20-30	£5.00	£6.00	£7.35	£10.50	£13.65
31-35	£5.00	£6.20	£9.10	£13.00	£16.90
36-40	£5.40	£6.40	£12.95	£18.50	£24.05
41-45	£6.00	£12.00	£19.25	£27.50	-
46-50	£9.30	£18.60	£30.80	-	-
51-55	£14.70	£29.40	-	-	-

How to apply. Look at the "ready reckoner" shown here and decide how much cover you need. If, for example, you want £50,000 of cover, rising to £100,000 in the event of accidental death, then you want Plan D. Tick the appropriate box on the Priority Application and complete the rest of the form. Remember, you only need to send a cheque for £1 with your application. So you could save up to £29. Post your Application to Sun Life of Canada, Dept. DM, Freeport, London SW1Y 5YX. You don't need a stamp... we'll pay the postage.

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INFORMATION NO STAMP NEEDED WHEN YOU WRITE
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Yes, please send me, without obligation, a policy for the Family Protection Plan I have selected which will be mine to examine for 28 days. I enclose £1 for my first month's cover.

I WISH TO APPLY FOR: PLAN A PLAN B PLAN C PLAN D PLAN E

Please tick appropriate box. Do you have a bank current account? YES NO

FOUR SIMPLE QUESTIONS

- Are there any risks or special dangers connected with your occupation, hobbies, sports or pastimes? YES NO
- Have you ever undergone any hospital investigation or operation other than for the removal of wisdom teeth, tonsils or appendix? YES NO
- Have you during the last five years received any medical advice, treatment or prescription from a doctor other than for colds? YES NO
- Are you currently experiencing any symptoms which might suggest that you are not in good physical and mental condition? YES NO

IF YOUR ANSWER IS 'YES' TO ANY QUESTION, IN MOST CASES WE HOPE TO BE ABLE TO GIVE YOU THE BENEFIT OF THE TERMS AS SHOWN IN THE RATE TABLE. PLEASE FILL IN DETAILS ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER TOGETHER WITH THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF YOUR PRESENT DOCTOR. THEN SIGN AND DATE THE SHEET. YOU SHOULD SEND US YOUR £1 FOR YOUR FIRST MONTH'S COVER.

YOUR DECLARATION: I DECLARE that all statements made by me in this application are true and complete to the best of my belief, and that I have disclosed all facts known to me and sought by the Company. I AGREE that this application together with any additional declaration made by me in connection herewith shall be the basis of the assurance, and that failure by me to disclose all facts known to me and sought by the Company may lead to a claim under any resulting policy being adjusted or rejected. I CONSENT to the Company seeking medical information from any doctor who at any time has attended me concerning anything which affects my physical and mental health, or seeking information from

any insurance office to which a proposal has been made for insurance on my life, and I authorise the giving of such information.

YOUR PERSONAL DETAILS

SURNAME (Mr/Ms/Miss/Ms. MRS. A. NAME IF APPLICABLE)

FIRST NAMES

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

DATE OF BIRTH

DON'T FORGET TO SIGN.

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TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings	Last Dealings	Last Dealings	For Settlement
Feb 16	Feb 17	Feb 17	May 18
Mar 2	Mar 2	Mar 2	Jun 2
Mar 9	Mar 9	Mar 9	Jun 9
Mar 16	Mar 16	Mar 16	Jun 16
Mar 23	Mar 23	Mar 23	Jun 23
Mar 30	Mar 30	Mar 30	Jun 30
Apr 6	Apr 6	Apr 6	Jul 6
Apr 13	Apr 13	Apr 13	Jul 13
Apr 20	Apr 20	Apr 20	Jul 20
Apr 27	Apr 27	Apr 27	Jul 27
May 4	May 4	May 4	Aug 4
May 11	May 11	May 11	Aug 11
May 18	May 18	May 18	Aug 18
May 25	May 25	May 25	Aug 25
Jun 1	Jun 1	Jun 1	Aug 31
Jun 8	Jun 8	Jun 8	Sep 7
Jun 15	Jun 15	Jun 15	Sep 14
Jun 22	Jun 22	Jun 22	Sep 21
Jun 29	Jun 29	Jun 29	Sep 28
Jul 6	Jul 6	Jul 6	Oct 5
Jul 13	Jul 13	Jul 13	Oct 12
Jul 20	Jul 20	Jul 20	Oct 19
Jul 27	Jul 27	Jul 27	Oct 26
Aug 3	Aug 3	Aug 3	Nov 2
Aug 10	Aug 10	Aug 10	Nov 9
Aug 17	Aug 17	Aug 17	Nov 16
Aug 24	Aug 24	Aug 24	Nov 23
Aug 31	Aug 31	Aug 31	Nov 30
Sep 7	Sep 7	Sep 7	Dec 6
Sep 14	Sep 14	Sep 14	Dec 13
Sep 21	Sep 21	Sep 21	Dec 20
Sep 28	Sep 28	Sep 28	Dec 27
Oct 5	Oct 5	Oct 5	Jan 3
Oct 12	Oct 12	Oct 12	Jan 10
Oct 19	Oct 19	Oct 19	Jan 17
Oct 26	Oct 26	Oct 26	Jan 24
Nov 2	Nov 2	Nov 2	Jan 31
Nov 9	Nov 9	Nov 9	Feb 7
Nov 16	Nov 16	Nov 16	Feb 14
Nov 23	Nov 23	Nov 23	Feb 21
Nov 30	Nov 30	Nov 30	Feb 28
Dec 6	Dec 6	Dec 6	Mar 6
Dec 13	Dec 13	Dec 13	Mar 13
Dec 20	Dec 20	Dec 20	Mar 20
Dec 27	Dec 27	Dec 27	Mar 27
Jan 3	Jan 3	Jan 3	Mar 31
Jan 10	Jan 10	Jan 10	Apr 7
Jan 17	Jan 17	Jan 17	Apr 14
Jan 24	Jan 24	Jan 24	Apr 21
Jan 31	Jan 31	Jan 31	Apr 28
Feb 7	Feb 7	Feb 7	May 5
Feb 14	Feb 14	Feb 14	May 12
Feb 21	Feb 21	Feb 21	May 19

Options are available on the 14/20/27 Series, Domestic, Microdomestic, Guinness, British Gas, Scottish & Newcastle, Lloyds, Anglo, Anglo Irish, Anglo-Scottish, British Gas, Barclay & Hay Ltd, Kwik-Fit, Amstar, Property Trust, Ryan, Ryan International, Guinness,

Portfolio Gold

From your portfolio card check your eight share price movements on this page only. Add them up to give you your overall total and check this against the daily dividend figure. If it matches, you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming. Game rules appear on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Group	Code or
1	Birmingham Mint	Industrials A-D	
2	Prop Security	Property	
3	Allied Lyons (sa)	Breweries	
4	Gerrard Nat	Bank/Discount	
5	Duck	Industrials A-D	
6	Robur	Building/Roads	
7	Parkside	Property	
8	Laird	Industrials L-R	
9	AC	Motors/Aircraft	
10	BS Group	Industrials A-D	
11	Rest Executive	Industrials L-R	
12	Christy Inter	Industrials A-D	
13	Ans New Z	Bank/Discount	
14	Hevin D	Industrials L-R	
15	Stoddart A	Textiles	
16	Anchor Chemical	Chemicals/Pet	
17	Brayport-Grandy	Industrials A-D	
18	Berkley Gp	Building/Roads	
19	VG Instruments	Electronics	
20	Survey	Industrials S-Z	
21	Linsed	Industrials L-R	
22	Bagden	Chemicals/Pet	
23	Really Useful	Leisure	
24	Ratners (Jewellers)	Department Stores	
25	Becon	Chemicals/Pet	
26	Jerry (J) & Sons	Building/Roads	
27	UEI	Electronics	
28	Stanley Leisure	Leisure	
29	Amber Ind	Industrials A-D	
30	Coastal	Chemicals/Pet	
31	Ampol	Oil	
32	Belgrave	Property	
33	Douglas (RM)	Building/Roads	
34	Sunrise Clothes	Department Stores	
35	Sun Furniture	Industrials S-Z	
36	DPCE	Industrials A-D	
37	Ercote	Chemicals/Pet	
38	Assoc Paper	Paper/Print/Adv	
39	TNT	Industrials S-Z	
40	Erith	Building/Roads	
41	Ricardo Eng	Industrials L-R	
42	Stedley	Industrials S-Z	
43	Brown (Matthew)	Breweries	
44	Aurora	Industrials A-D	

Please take into account any minus signs

Weekly Dividend						
Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of 28,000 in Saturday's newspaper.						
MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS			
Fund	Price	Change	%

SHORTS (Under Five Years)			
Company	Price	Change	%

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS			
Company	Price	Change	%

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS			
Company	Price	Change	%

UNDATED			
Company	Price	Change	%

INDEX-LINKED			
Company	Price	Change	%

BANKS DISCOUNT 1P			
Company	Price	Change	%

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Heavy profit taking

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin February 9. Dealings end Today. Settlement day next Monday. Settlement day March 2. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are recorded at 5pm. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close and may differ from changes calculated by comparing 5pm prices, published the previous day. Where one price is quoted, it is a middle price. Changes, yields and price earnings ratios are based on middle prices. (sa) denotes Alpha Stocks, volumes are on page 22.

BREWERIES			
Company	Price	Change	%

BUILDINGS AND ROADS			
Company	Price	Change	%

FINANCE AND LAND			
Company	Price	Change	%

FOODS			
Company	Price	Change	%

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS			
Company	Price	Change	%

CINEMAS AND TV			
Company	Price	Change	%

HOTELS AND CATERING			
Company	Price	Change	%

DRAPERY AND STORES			
Company	Price	Change	%

INDUSTRIALS A-D			
Company	Price	Change	%

ELECTRICALS			
Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

INSURANCE			
Company	Price	Change	%

LEISURE			
Company	Price	Change	%

MINING			
Company	Price	Change	%

MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT			
Company	Price	Change	%

SHIPPING			
Company	Price	Change	%

SHOES AND LEATHER			
Company	Price	Change	%

TEXTILES			
Company	Price	Change	%

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLISHERS			
Company	Price	Change	%

OIL			
Company	Price	Change	%

OVERSEAS TRADERS			
Company	Price	Change	%

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTG			
Company	Price	Change	%

PROPERTY			
Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

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Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

Portfolio Gold

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DAILY DIVIDEND
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Claims required for
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No.	Company	Price	Change	%

OVERSEAS TRADERS			
Company	Price	Change	%

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTG			
Company	Price	Change	%

PROPERTY			
Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

S-Z			
Company	Price	Change	%

Ex dividend Ex all Ex forecast dividend Ex interim payment passed Ex price at suspension Ex dividend and forecast earnings Ex others Ex rights Ex scrip Ex oversplit Ex free No significant data

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Vol	587	Time	Idle	Apr	Uncl	96.30
COFFEE		SILVER SMALL		Jun	Uncl	95.80
May	1470-95	Cash	355.00-356.00	Aug	Uncl	95.80
Mar	1480-90	Three Months	365.00-366.00		Vol	3
Apr	1480-90	Time	Idle	Pig Meat Vol 3		
Sep	1528-27	Time	Idle	Live Cattle Contract		
Nov	1580-95	ALUMINUM		p. per lb		
Dec	1590-70	Cash	802.00-803.00	Month	Open	
Mar	1630-150	Three Months	807.00-808.00	Feb	Uncl	95.00
SOYABEAN	1100	Time	2100	Mar	Uncl	97.50
Apr	1210-21.50	Time	Barley Steady	Jun	Uncl	96.30
Jun	115-18.0	Cash	2500-2495	Aug	Uncl	97.50
Jul	115-18.0	Three Months	2505-2510		Vol	0
Oct	112-15.1	Time	210	LONDON GRAIN FUTURES		
Nov	117-15.0	Time	210	£ per tonne		
Vol	411	Time	Idle	Month	Wheat	Barley
LONDON METAL EXCHANGE				Month	Cash	Cash
Electrical prices				Mar	116.65	114.05
Official Transformer Prices				Jul	118.15	116.50
Price in £ per metric tonne				Oct	122.05	
Rural Electrification Board				Sep	99.25	98.40
Rustell Wolf & Co. Ltd report				Jan	101.50	100.05
COPPER GRADE A				Jun	104.25	103.50
Cash	928.00-927.00	025: Cable, 92.16p per kg		Vol: Wheat	1209	
Three Months	931.00-929.00	+0.37		Barley	1100	
Time	928.00	025: Sheep 173.07p per kg		LONDON POTATO FUTURES		
Vol	7200	+0.06		£ per tonne		
Time	Estor	025: Pig 76.50p per kg		Month	Open	Cash
STANDARD CATHODES				Month	Uncl	150.90
Cash	928.00-927.00	-0.06		May	Uncl	171.00
Three Months	931.00-929.00	025: Sheep 173.07p per kg		Nov	98.00	98.00
Time	928.00	+0.06		Feb	97.80	95.20
Vol	Nil	Pig not shown		Vol: 1305		
Time	Quiet	025: Pig 76.50p per kg		BSEFX		
LEAD		025: Pig 76.50p per kg		GULF Freight Futures Ltd Dry		
Cash	291.00-302.00	025: Pig 76.50p per kg		Cargo Report (819 per point)		
Three Months	293.00-300.50	025: Pig 76.50p per kg		1981/82		
Time	290	025: Pig 76.50p per kg		Apr 87	771.0-763.0	771.0
Vol	Quiet	025: Pig 76.50p per kg		Jul 87	692.0-652.0	692.5
ZINC HIGH GRADE				Oct 87	771.5-765.0	771.0
Cash	485.00-485.00	025: Pig 76.50p per kg		Jan 88	765.0-763.0	763.0
Three Months	474.00-478.00	025: Pig 76.50p per kg		Vol: 166 Kilo		
Time	478.00	025: Pig 76.50p per kg		Open metal n/a		
Vol	Barley Steady	025: Pig 76.50p per kg		Soy meal steady		
SILVER LARGE				Dac medium index		
Cash	355.00-356.00	025: Pig 76.50p per kg				
Three Months	355.00-356.00	025: Pig 76.50p per kg				
Time	355.00	025: Pig 76.50p per kg				
Vol	Barley Steady	025: Pig 76.50p per kg				
LONDON METAL EXCHANGE						
Electrical prices						
Official Transformer Prices						
Price in £ per metric tonne						
Rural Electrification Board						
Rustell Wolf & Co. Ltd report						

John 14 Feb 1987

Fifty years that changed the ways of medicine

Every year, four million people consult their doctors because of diseases of the digestive system. But it is still only 50 years ago that attention was first paid to the specialty of gastroenterology.

This year, the British Society of Gastroenterology is marking its Golden Jubilee by making an appeal for research and development for the study of these diseases, the causes of many being still unknown.

Some are common (like constipation, diarrhoea and gastroenteritis). There are also stomach ulcers, hiatus hernias, irritable bowels and gallstones, more serious conditions are ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, cancers of the bowel, stomach, and pancreas, and diseases of the liver, including hepatitis.

Fifty years ago as a young, recently qualified doctor working at St Bartholomew's, Sir Francis Avery Jones attended the first meeting of the Gastroenterological Club, founded by Sir Arthur Hurst.

Now retired, his career as an eminent physician has spanned the first 50 years of the BSG. He has also been instrumental in founding the BDF (British Digestive Foundation), which raises funds for research and education and he was the first editor of the society's magazine, *Gut*.

Sir Francis said: "I qualified in 1934 and began as house physician to Professor Witts. He was interested in blood diseases and also in the gut; all systems lead to the gut, that's why gastroenterologists have to be general physicians first."

Professor Witts was interested in a new treatment for gastric haemorrhage. "In those days it was revolutionary," he said. "It simply consisted of giving the patients food instead of sips of water and ice."

Everyone threw up their hands in horror at the idea of giving food to someone who was vomiting blood, but it



worked, and I was detailed to see what happened."

This was the beginning of his interest in the subject. "When I got to the consultant post at the Central Middlesex Hospital, I was able to build up the department of gastroenterology, which was the first one in the country."

He had, in fact, not been appointed as a gastroenterologist but as a general physician with a special interest in dietetics, merely because Horace Jolles, the medical director of the hospital ("a man of vision and a controversial character") had a dietitian and a dietetics department in the hospital.

At that time, Sir Francis points out, "the gut was invisible, impalpable and inaccessible, except at both ends, without an operation or an autopsy."

The introduction of the Wolf Schindler semi-flexible gastroscope (enabling the inside of the stomach to be seen) began a new phase. Sir Francis held the head of the first patient on whom the gastroscope was used, by Harold Rogers, later a Professor of Surgery in Belfast.

The other end of the digestive tract could be looked at by the sigmoidoscope, and Sir Francis was invited to join the staff of St Mark's Hospital in City Road, London, which specialized in diseases of the

colon and rectum. St Mark's had concentrated on surgery, and he built up the medical side.

"A little later the liver was opened up by superb work by Professor (now Dame) Sheila Sherlock. She was a pioneer in this country of liver biopsy — which means putting a very small needle into the liver and getting a tiny little snippet to put under a microscope. It opened up a whole new world for pathology, sorting out diseases and improving management."

In 1960 "the truly flexible, remarkably safe, fibre-optic endoscopy was introduced, thanks to Professor Hopkins, who was Professor of Optical Physics at Imperial College."

Professor Hopkins had seen the possibilities, and Sir Francis had read an article of his in *Nature*.

"I got Dr Basil Hirschowitz, one of my colleagues, to take up the idea. He tried to get English companies interested, but the inevitable happened and he and the idea went to America. They were a bit slow, too, and now the Japanese have swept the world in fibre-optic endoscopy."

"I think Professor Hopkins had better luck with the zoom lens, which he also invented," said Sir Francis.

"This meant that we could see into the intestine, the duodenum, the liver, the whole of the colon. President Reagan has cause to be grateful for that — and we're grateful to him, too, for publicizing the colon."

"The public sees the gut as a joke, not a threat," said Sir Francis — but bowel cancer comes second to lung cancer as the cause of the largest number of deaths.

Many of the best young men and women were encouraged to go into gastroenterology, and though the society started with 39 members, it now has about 1,200, 1,500 with all the associate members.



Royal encounter: Princess Michael of Kent, patron of the BSG, with Sir Francis Avery Jones, left, and John Alexander-Williams, the society's president, at its headquarters yesterday

It's what you eat that counts

So much has been discovered in the first half century of gastroenterology, but what does Sir Francis Avery Jones think the future will be? "There has been remarkable progress in understanding the mechanism of symptoms, and the treatment, in a number of diseases," he said, "but unfortunately not in all conditions."

"There are still a number of outstanding problems, because we still don't know the cause of many important diseases, like gastric ulcers, diverticulitis, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, many forms of diarrhoea. Once we know the cause, prevention is very much easier."

Sir Francis believes that the immediate development of gastroenterology will be in the field of clinical nutrition. "We have already developed the technique of feeding people intravenously, of supporting nutrition at a time of great stress after serious operations or where the whole of the intestine has been lost, where nutrition is put into a vein, at night, and people can carry on working."

The health of the nation, he points out, depends to a very large extent on the food it eats. "We knew that in the Second World War. The Ministry of Food under Lord Woolton and Sir Jack Drummond

ensured that the health of the nation was never better: heart attacks were fewer, diabetes cases were fewer, all the indices of health improved. That of course was based on restriction of food. The emphasis was put on body-building foods, energy food, and protector foods such as salads, vitamins and fresh fruit juice."

The message about fibre and bran was lost

"After the war, with the rise of the affluent society we found that the national health began to decline in all sorts of ways — ulcers went up, heart attacks went up, everything, right across the board. I think this is due to the change in national diet. There is much more refined food, much more processed food, much more hidden fat, so that people don't quite know how much they are eating, and the refinement of food cut down on the fibre."

Arthur Hurst knew that fibre and bran were good things, but the message was lost in wartime, and though we had fibre in the national bread, we did not identify it at the time — it was called roughage,

and many people considered it an irritant."

"Today we recognize that fibre has many physical and chemical properties which make a very useful contribution to health. One point that Lord Woolton and Sir Jack Drummond did not get over was that their balanced diet was excellent, provided people continued to keep up the fibre intake, which they did not."

"We are learning that lesson, and we will get back to a much more sensible diet and lifestyle, with more exercise, less smoking, a modicum of alcohol. Some alcohol is a good thing — the modest drinkers do better than non-drinkers, even with ulcers and heart attacks — drink in moderation, which I suspect should be taken after working hours."

He regards the strength of the BSG as being first and foremost in the clinical field. "Arthur Hurst was a great clinician — he talked to the patients, he listened to them, learnt the natural history of the illness, and then he used new techniques as they emerged, like X-rays, isotopes, electronics, molecular biology, biochemistry, immunological techniques, and computer technology."

Cats under the X-ray altered a man's life

The founding father of gastroenterology was Sir Arthur Hurst.

Born into a Bradford family which for several generations had been in the wool industry, he went to Manchester Grammar School, where an early experiment by his housemaster using the new Roentgen rays (and his wife's arm) sent the schoolboy off to Oxford.

At Oxford he was awarded a travelling fellowship, and visited several cities, including Boston, where a physiologist was using the new X-rays to study the movement of the alimentary tract in cats.

"He was," says Sir Francis Avery Jones, "a small man, with a very penetrating gaze, remarkably active intellectually." He managed to persuade Guy's to allow him to use the X-ray department to study the progress of barium down the digestive tracts of a series of student volunteers.

"He wrote a classic work on constipation, and during the war was appointed a neurologist at Guy's on the strength of visiting a number of well-known neurologists in Paris during his travelling Fellowship."

"In fact he devoted the rest of his professional career to gastroenterology."

"He was a great great influence," says Sir Francis. "I remember being invited to lunch at the Atheneum. He was interested in the work I had been doing, and I had a chance to tell him about the work for Professor Witts."

"Sir Arthur was a great internationalist, and kept up very well with developments overseas — a tradition we keep to this day."

He had asthma, and was deaf "but he used his deafness to great effect. He used to sit in the front row listening intently. Then if he got bored or didn't like what was being said, his hearing aid would start making noises, causing consternation to the lecturer."

"He was the founder of British gastroenterology, in every way. There is a man for every time, and he was it."

BRITISH DIGESTIVE FOUNDATION

Before we raise hopes we have to raise money.

Over four million people suffer from digestive disorders every year in this country.

And almost sixty thousand people die as a direct result.

It's a horrifying fact of life. Yet, with our help, many diseases can be cured and even prevented.

Right now, for instance, we're making advances in our research projects on peptic ulcers, hepatitis and other liver diseases, gallstones, pancreatitis, cancer of the digestive tract, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease and disorders of the bowel.

And we're also financing postgraduate education,

and overseas advisory exchanges to promote a greater understanding of all these subjects.

What do we need to continue?

Quite simply, more money.

So if you have the guts to help us stop the suffering of others, please cut out the coupon and return it with your donation to The British Digestive Foundation.

A lot of people will be very grateful indeed for what they are about to receive.

The British Digestive Foundation



To: The Appeal Secretary,
The British Digestive Foundation, Room D,
7 Chandos Street, London W1A 2LN.

I enclose a donation of £

☐ Please send me more details about the Foundation

☐ Please send me information about making a covenant to the Foundation

Name

Address

What is the British Society of Gastroenterology doing to mark its golden jubilee? First it intends to raise £1 million for research and development for seven major projects. They are:

● Peptic ulceration: research into the mechanisms whereby the gastric lining protects itself against its own acid.

● Large bowel (colon) cancer: the most common form, although its cause remains unknown. In the over-60s, two in every 100 die of this disease. There is still no treatment other than an operation, so improved methods of screening and detection are needed.

● Inflammatory bowel disease: causes entirely unknown; diet, the discovery of an infectious agent; and the possibility of allergy to bacteria, viruses or their products of metabolism, are all being investigated, but as yet without definite conclusions.

Jubilee drive for a million

● Hepatitis: viral hepatitis is a common disease; most patients recover, but some go on to chronic disease which may cause liver failure. Though anti-viral treatments are being researched, effective therapy is not yet available. A vaccine has been developed, but is both expensive and in short supply.

● Gallstones: though very common, their cause remains unknown, though there are clues in diet. An operation is often needed, so the research is into therapy, widely applicable to avoid surgery.

● Cancer of the stomach: research into factors in diet or the environment are linked to this killing disease.

● Bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract: very common, can be dangerous in the elderly. There are new techniques for stopping the bleeding without surgery.

For the non-specialist, ordinary member of the public, Dr Gordon Sladen has devised a road show for the British Digestive Foundation. A series of posters covering the main areas of gastroenterology in terms understood by both medical and lay audiences will be on display over the next four or five months.

It will travel by van to 18 provincial centres, where the local organizers — BSG members in association with patient welfare groups, like the

Coeliac Society and the National Association for Colitis and Crohn's disease (NACC) — are putting on meetings, symposiums and lectures, in places like hospital out-patients sections, town halls and shopping centres.

Dr Sladen sees the aim as being to try to get lay people interested in gastroenterology. There will be an audio-visual explaining the processes of absorption and digestion in the gut, but the idea is to present the importance of new advances to people with basic medical knowledge.

The BDF has also made a start on explanatory leaflets, with *All about gallstones* and *All about diverticulitis* (from BDF, Room D, 7 Chandos Street, London W1A 2LX). The NACC has a series of booklets, including a glossary of terms used in inflammatory bowel disease (98a London Road, St Albans, Hertfordshire).

The growing speciality



John Alexander-Williams, consultant surgeon at the General Hospital, Birmingham. The early days of the BSG, with 39 original members in the Gastroenterology Club, saw a preponderance of physicians.

"Gastroenterology was part of general medicine," said Mr Alexander-Williams. "Fifty years ago, any physician could deal with all the ills that came his way. If he was a clever consultant physician he would deal with hearts and livers, and surgeons similarly dealt with bones and brains. Fifty years ago cardiology became a speciality.

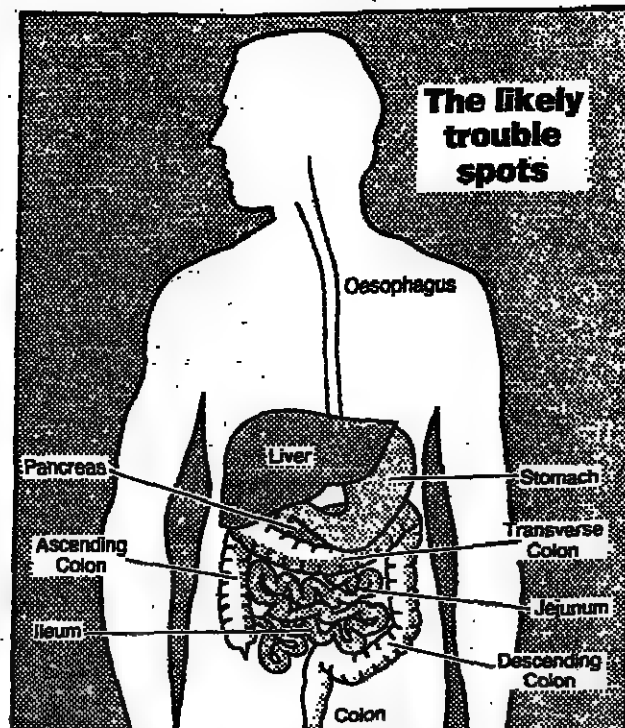
"When there was enough of a concentration of cases that you could do something about, it became worthwhile to make it a speciality. It began as a very small group, almost a dining club. They all knew each other well, and they were the specialists in London.

"Obviously there was a greater chance to specialize in London. I come from Birmingham, and I don't think there was anyone from Birmingham in the initial group."

By that time, as he points out, in all the leading cities there was usually one physician making his name in gastroenterology. He cites Lord Moynihan as a surgeon in Leeds who had become "a very narrow specialist, just dealing with stomachs. It was an entirely medical club to begin with, no cutters at all, but clever physicians, who invited surgeons in fairly early on."

It is clear from the history of the BSG that outstanding personalities pushed the study of gastroenterology on through 50 years.

Mr Alexander-Williams said that Birmingham has become a centre of gastroenterology because of the ideas and enthusiasm of Dr Trevor Cooke, who died recently. "There were about three of these men in Birmingham who put gastroenterology on the map, and



The digestive tract: it is here that unattractive diseases — considered more of a joke than a threat — occur

two of them became Presidents of the BSG."

In 1947 the essentials for membership of the BSG were more precisely given. Ordinary membership was for "physicians and others who had a special interest in gastroenterology or allied subjects", and the number was restricted to 60. Associate membership was for younger physicians

who had a "major, but not less, and the distinction between ordinary and associate members abolished. In the 1980s the BSG merged with the former British Society for Digestive Endoscopy, and today the total is about 1,500.

It is going to be a busy year for the President, because he intends to spend every weekend in the spring visiting the

A belief that the society should consist only of people who were really active

necessarily lasting interest". Their number was limited to 15, and they were elected for three years only.

By 1952 a large number applied for membership, but the council considered the society should be kept as small as possible, and consist only of people who were really interested and active in gastroenterology. As a concession, the number of members was increased to 65. In 1959 ordinary membership was increased to 100, with associate membership unrestricted, though limited to a maximum of six years.

By 1967 overseas membership was allowed, and in 1970 and 1971 restrictions were lifted on the number of mem-

ber regional meetings in this country. He is also, in the tradition of leading gastroenterologists, an internationalist.

"A couple of weeks ago I was in Japan — a joint meeting with the Japanese and the Koreans," said Mr Alexander-Williams. "They marvel at our enormous experience — where we see 100 patients, they see two or three."

"I specialize in gut surgery, dealing largely with inflammatory bowel diseases, like Crohn's disease, or ulcerative colitis. I used to devote my life to treating duodenal ulcers, but about 10 years ago the pharmaceutical industry came up with H2 blockers, which put us ulcer surgeons out of business."

He points out that when he was training, a lot of surgeons were specializing in tuberculosis — everyone was going into thoracic surgery — until antibiotics came along, and a whole speciality disappeared.

The nice thing about the gut is that it's so many metres long you can travel down it and land up wherever there is something to do, like an itinerant plumber.

There is, of course, a lot to do. He does some research, and says that, like many people in the BSG, he has people from overseas coming to study. "I usually have a lot of Americans — at the moment I have a Canadian and a Colombian working with me, and a research Fellow from this country."

Inflammatory bowel disease in Britain, he said, has a higher incidence than the rest of the world, where it is just making its presence felt. "There are enormous geographical differences. For example it's very common in Scandinavia, commoner in Scotland than the South of England."

"It doesn't occur very much in the Latin countries. We have a big referral practice from the Mediterranean, where they don't see it much and don't have much experience, so they tend to send us the difficult cases, particularly from Portugal and Italy."

He adds that he used to go to Cairo, where the incidence of inflammatory bowel disease is now low. In western society, peptic and duodenal ulcers are decreasing, but increasing in the Middle East, Far East and in Africa. Gastroenterologists travel to talk about ulcers, because no one here is particularly interested.

Presidents of the BSG travel, too. "Unfortunately I've managed to land two presidencies simultaneously. — I'm President of the International College of Digestive Surgeons (called ICID after its Latin name), which is why he was in Japan."

"I'm going to the United States in May. There are very considerable links between British gastroenterologists and the Americans. Their association, the AGA, is slightly older than we are. They have invited us to participate in quite a big way this year at their annual meeting, with six of us giving state-of-the-art lectures."

To the British Society of Gastroenterology GOLDEN JUBILEE CONGRATULATIONS FROM Reckitt & Colman Pharmaceutical Division

Reckitt & Colman would like to offer their best wishes and congratulations to the British Society of Gastroenterology upon the celebration of its Golden Jubilee. Through its many major achievements in gastroenterological research,

clinical studies and advanced investigative and surgical techniques, the Society has made a memorable contribution to this important area of medicine. We look forward to another 50 golden years.



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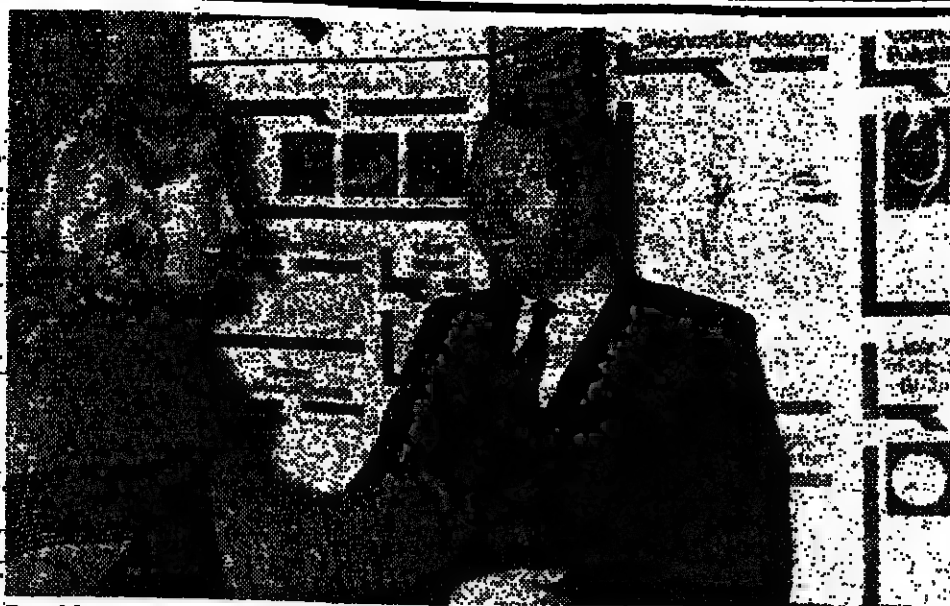
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FOCUS

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Royal humour: Princess Michael with Dr Gordon Shaden at the opening of the road show, which is designed to increase public awareness of digestive diseases

Low down for funds

The Heart Foundation spends £10 million, Imperial Cancer Research £40 million, and the public contributes £90 million to medical research.

The British Digestive Foundation spent £170,000 last year for a specialty which deals with perhaps 10 per cent of medical work in the country. It does not seem a large sum, and it is part of the reason why an appeal to raise £1 million is going out during the golden-jubilee year.

The foundation was set up in 1970 "to raise funds to promote the fuller development of gastroenterological research and education."

As president, Sir Francis Avery Jones points out that the BDF does get funds from other specialist foundations, for the liver and for cancer, and this year the National Association for Colitis and Crohn's Disease has approved a grant of £16,000 (to be matched by a similar grant from the BDF) to establish a two year NACC/BDF joint research fellowship.

In the last three years the NACC has awarded £140,000 in research grants.

"Everyone has one heart, one brain and two kidneys, but the guts are subdivided — gullet, stomach, colon, rectum. There are major diseases like ulcers, Crohn's disease and colitis, and BDF covers the lot. We're a bit low down on the list, but we're not bellyaching about it," says Sir Francis. "It's a challenge."

The BDF acts as the main resource for the British Society of Gastroenterologists and the applications for fellowships are assessed by the BDF's Scientific and Research Awards Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Douglas Black, past President of the Royal College of Physicians ("so that we don't sit around awarding money to ourselves").

Protecting the stomach

The Derek Crouch Research Fellowship, for example, (one of four BDF fellowships) has been awarded to Dr C. J. Hawkey of University Hospital, Nottingham, for work on the dietary management of ulcerative colitis and the effect of marine fish oil in this condition.

"Fish oils are in the news again," says Sir Francis, "although they've been around for 30 years."

The W. E. C. Knott Research Fellowship has gone to Dr J. M. Rhodes, in the Department of Medicine, Liverpool University, to investigate into colonic mucus secretion and function in ulcerative colitis.

"Mucus is splendid stuff, protective, lubricant, it serves a very important function protecting the stomach and the whole of the gut, and the more

we learn about it the better," said Sir Francis.

He regards Named Fellowships as a very good idea. Anyone can have a fellowship named after them, but it shouldn't stop people giving the small sums towards the next piece of equipment or the next fellowship. But the aim is to study man, rather than animals.

There is also a joint Fellowship with the British Heart Foundation which went to Dr Christopher Day, for a study concerned with alcoholic liver disease.

"The Medical Research Council is coping with the academic side, the pharmacological industries are doing very good work — a considerable proportion of the new treatments come from pharmacological firms, and we have a niche to study the natural history of these diseases, new treatments and new ideas as they emerge," he said.

"Sometimes we take a wrong decision. The MRC can't afford to do that — but we can take more risks than a government body, and by and large I think our research is efficient and effective."

If there is one thing Sir Francis worries about, it is the title of the British Digestive Foundation.

"Everyone thinks of biscuits. I have banked after calling it the Gut Foundation, like our magazine. But it seems that the world is not yet prepared for this. All suggestions are welcome."

The time for checks



There are many aspects of research involved in the field of gastroenterology, and two of them are prevention and detection. At St Mark's Hospital in London (which specializes in diseases of the rectum and colon) Professor John Leonard Jones is interested in screening for the disease.

"The object is prevention of a major problem," he says. "Colon and rectal cancer is the most common after lung cancer."

One of the more important aspects of the condition is that, as in most cancers, the earlier you spot it, the better the chances are for survival. If it is neglected, it is curable in perhaps 50 per cent of cases. If caught early enough, the proportion goes up to 90 per cent.

The condition is detected by minute amounts of blood in the stool detected by chemical testing.

"It's not a popular

screening," says Professor Leonard Jones, pointing out that people don't want to be bothered, and economically it is very expensive indeed, and endoscopy is not feasible as a general technique, and nor is the double contrast barium test — which involves a barium lining and air to see if anything is projecting. But this is not really part of screening.

Sigmoidoscopy (looking at the lower part of the bowels) has good results. However, the point is to concentrate on people who run a high risk, rather than the population in general.

A good reason for a test

There is the problem of giving genetic advice to families in which cancer runs. "We could be swamped with work, but we are hoping to set up a colorectal cancer screening scheme with the help of Imperial Cancer Research."

If he says, cancer is in the family, when you have a brother with cancer at 40, or a sister with cancer at 50, this

would be a very good reason to test.

What is the optimal time for the first test and the optimal interval between checks? Is it every year? Every other year?

People who have already had polyps (like President Reagan) should have checks, and any rectal bleeding should be investigated at once. People who have some forms of colitis or chronic inflammation of the colon do have a risk later on in their lives.

"They screen a lot more in the United States," says Professor Leonard Jones, "because they spend a lot more money on health than we do. But it's just as important as screening for the cervix, or breasts — only people don't really want to know about it."

St Mark's is a specialist hospital and has records going back for a long time in its 150 years or so — they have on their files the histories of between 200 and 300 families with a very rare condition which can now be dealt with by preventive surgery when the sufferers are teenagers or young adults.

Puzzle of the peptic ulcer

Dr Ken Heaton, a reader in medicine, and honorary consultant physician at the Bristol Royal Infirmary, has a passion for diet.

"It is a big question which has fuelled my research for the last 18 years. Fortunately during that time interest has grown among the public who are much more interested in whole foods and healthy eating," he said.

At the moment there is a great deal of information, a huge area of research, and perhaps more theory than fact. It is extremely hard to prove that one set of eating patterns in different groups of people produces (or does not produce) diseases. "We have built up the probability, but there can be a weakness in the arguments."

In Europe, colorectal cancer is common, particularly in Scotland, whereas inflammatory bowel disease is more common in South Wales. He cites Crohn's disease (a particularly nasty condition, which can affect any part of the digestive tract, the cause of which is unknown, and for which there is no cure).

"An investigation into diet

had been done before the disease showed itself and there are now 15 or 16 reports on it. Every time it shows that people with Crohn's disease eat more sugar than most people, even up to 60 or 70 per cent more.

It is likely that a high sugar intake increases the risk, although sugar does not cause it. "We could have half the liver diseases and two-thirds of pancreatitis if only people drank sensibly. Alcohol is a drug, and if you could think of it as a toxic agent, you would ask yourself how much you should take."

Dr Heaton is particularly interested in dietary fibre, which is, he says, a huge area

of research. "Fortunately the profession is gradually being persuaded about the importance of dietary fibre, but there are still sceptics and huge areas of ignorance."

One of the biggest advances, Dr Heaton says, is the importance of starch — contained, for example, in bread and potatoes, and now back in favour in the national diet.

The intestine does not, apparently, digest all the starch, thus giving the colon something to do, keeping it exercised and healthy.

One of Dr Heaton's particular interests is the fineness with which flour is milled — "the more finely milled — the more finely milled, the more completely they are digested — a modern achievement, but we want to see if it has got to do with changes in illness."

There are changes, of course. "There's the mystery of the disappearance of peptic and duodenal ulcers, beginning in the early part of the century, and still declining. But there is a great deal still to do."

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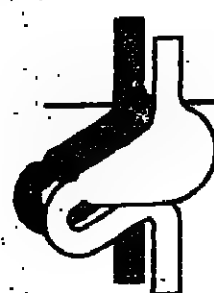


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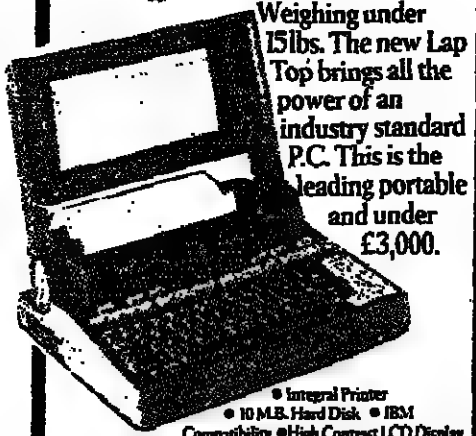
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A little help from big brother

Big businesses in London are preparing a clutch of schemes to help small businesses situated almost at their feet, writes *Anna Wray*.

Thirty clothing companies in east London, only a few hundred yards from the towers of the Stock Exchange, and innumerable international banks, are being scrutinized by such groups as Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank, as candidates for possible funding.

The Kleinwort programme, starting on 26.500 a year, is to begin next month, offering the bank's expertise to businesses such as the many firms run by the large Bengali community in Tower

Hamlets, said Mr John Hyatt, London director of Business in the Community, the employers' group established to revive inner cities.

BIC, which has been concentrating much of its effort up to now on Scotland and depressed areas such as Calderdale, Halifax, in northern England, launched the London campaign last week at a conference addressed by the Lord Mayor.

Another proposed scheme will "adopt" a small patch of run-down Finsbury Park in north London - left a virtual no-man's land, according to local people, between Hackney, Islington, and Haringey - and City firms are proposing seedcorn capital

to narrow the gulf between the City's rich and the poor on its fringes.

A third scheme, the South London Business Initiative, has been operating in Brixton, south London, for six months, sponsored by 19 companies, to give advice in Lambeth and Southwark. Dr Wally Baker, its director, said that a loan fund was being set up, and help was going to 14 small companies.

Later plans for London are to take in dockland, where the local community's anger at developments such as Canary Wharf, considered the biggest in north-west Europe, has taken the form of poster campaigns lamenting that "big money is moving in."

He's riding
along on
the crest
of a wave

By Roger Pearson
Tris Cokes, from Redruth, Cornwall, has built a thriving business around his teenage obsession of surfing on the waves that crash ashore on the beaches close to his home town of Redruth in Cornwall.

Cokes, now aged 36, and his company, Limited Edition, have an international market in the highly-specialized and competitive manufacture of custom-built surf and wind surf boards.

The company, on the Cardew Industrial Estate at Redruth, has an annual turnover of £500,000, and makes its boards in 5,000 sq ft of factory production space.

The workforce, which fluctuates between eight and 15, turns out about 1,000 boards a year. Wind surf boards, as opposed to straight surf boards, now account for about 90 per cent of output and sell on average for £450 each. In 1987 the hope is to double output.

A business which
was set up in a
disused Cornish
bus shelter

There appears to be no shortage of demand. Britain has an estimated 250,000 wind surfing enthusiasts, and sales are booming. The company's plan is to capture 60 per cent of United Kingdom "custom board" sales, and has a flourishing export trade. About 50 per cent of output meets export demand from, at the last count, 25 different countries. Much of the business comes from the Canary Isles.

Limited Edition began by accident rather than design, when a fellow surfer asked Cokes, then 18, whether he had



Tris Cokes: '1,000 boards a year'

made his board himself, as many surfers do, and whether he would make another to order.

Cokes, who had never made a surf board but who was unemployed at the time, took up the challenge, studied working with fibreglass, and set up in business in a disused bus shelter on the beach at Porth Towan.

The company, originally called Tris Surf Boards, produced 30 boards in the next 12 months, and output in the second year doubled to 60 boards. In 1977 he changed the company name to Limited Edition and began to make wind surf boards as well as surf boards.

So far, the company has made a total of 10,000 boards, and has even ventured into mass production techniques.

BRIEFING
Miniature skills

Small firms are increasing their training programmes in an effort to combat skill shortages, according to the Confederation of British Industry. Skills most in demand include word processor and computer operators, product design engineers, joiners, traditional craft skills and junior and middle management.

The kind of training being offered has been a feature of highly specialized companies in the past, it says. Companies may have come up against the problem because of the relatively smaller salaries they can offer, but lack of interest among young people in traditional craft industries could also be a factor, it is suggested. Meanwhile small firms are more optimistic about the future, with increased orders at home and abroad.

The Co-operative Bank is offering free banking to small businesses for the first six months of trading where turnover is up to £100,000 in the first year. It says, however, that services such as large cash handling and special clearance of cheques will be charged separately.

The six-month offer also applies to established businesses which transfer their account to the Co-operative Bank, where turnover is up to £100,000 during the first year with the bank.

Details from: The Co-operative Bank, 1 Beaufort St, Manchester M60 4EP (Tel: 061 829 5398).

MR FRIDAY



'If the likes of me are the country's hope for the future when is somebody going to tell these people?'

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Wings being bled white

Simon Barnes

Rugby is, let us be frank, a dirty game. You can get mud all over you when you play. After the last international against Ireland, the England boys came off the pitch absolutely filthy. Well, most of them did. As they trooped off, black with mud, there were two of them clad in whites so clean and sparkling they looked as if they were about to play a few sets on Centre Court at Wimbledon.

Were they non-tries, like unlucky lads forced against their wishes to turn out for Drake House juniors 2nd XV, and who run the other way when the ball comes? Not a bit of it. They happened to be two of England's best players. Neither do they lack heart. They really would not have minded getting their shorts dirty.

"I received two passes in the entire match," Mike Harrison said. "Rory Underwood didn't have one. Oh, and once a kick came straight to me." Underwood and Harrison are England's two wings. To be a wing, to be an England wing, is something that requires a few very fine qualities. Speed and courage are useful. But most importantly, a wing requires a forgiving nature.

A wing spends most of his time watching forwards jumping up in the air and pushing each other about, and occasionally hitting the ball or stamping on it. Every now and then the ball comes out to the scrum half, who kicks it. For variation, he sometimes passes it to the stand-off. Then the stand-off kicks it. That's the first rule of rugby football. "Beaut the ball off the park," Beattie used to say. "Beaut the ball off to play rugby himself, though not I believe, on the wing."

But everyone who ever watches rugby, even Beattie, loves to see the ball spinning out to the backs, to see chaps running at and past and through other chaps, to see the ball whirling from hands to boot-coated hands, till the wing, moving easily at 30mph, casually scoops the ball up with one easy gesture and, leaving his marker looking the wrong way, accelerates, tightrope-walking along the touchline to whisk the full back's despairing dive and dot the ball down with a what's-the-fuck-about scowl. That's rugby.

The French and the Australians do it all the time. They win matches by harrying the ball around with venom and purpose. So why don't England? Especially when they



Harrison: The forgiving player who could do with a free hand at Twickenham tomorrow

have two wings of talent, speed and heart in Underwood and Harrison? "England were trying to pass the ball," Harrison said. "We had been practicing hard to play a more expansive game." Even then, Harrison is not frustrated with his team colleagues. "We all share a simple philosophy. We want to take people on. We have confidence in each other's ability. Everyone in the entire team wants to play a more expansive game."

Harrison captained the North to the Divisional Championship, which included a memorably expansive drubbing of London. This boy should captain England, many said. "We really threw the ball around, and not haphazardly, either. It was superb rugby. Nobody likes to be run at, you see, there's nothing worse than people running at you. Shouting the ball across the pitch, that's easy to defend against. If you run, you make gaps. To do that, you need people to be alert. You need quick ball. It's quick hands that make the difference. But the thing is, the whole team must work for it."

But even with the best will in the world, England wings always seem to end up looking like spectators. Less involved than many spectators. "When

you start to play international rugby, you learn that the chances are very few. They just don't come along every two minutes. You must concentrate all the time, so that you are prepared to take the moment when it comes and act on it. You must concentrate all through the game for the moment when the ball does come, and know exactly what you will do to the man in front of you. You don't have time to feel frustrated. Not till afterwards."

Tomorrow, England play France at Twickenham. France will throw the ball about a bit for sure. "I just hope that we can play our more expansive game against them," Harrison said. Indeed, we all hope that the ball will come spinning out to him, and give him the chance to set wings to his heels. But an England wing is a man who seems to live his life in perpetual hope and perpetual disappointment. I read a line in *Myopic Dick* the other day. "There, then, he sat, the sign and symbol of a man without faith, hopelessly holding up hope in the midst of despair."

Melville (Herman, not Nigel) was actually writing about an infidel harpist. But Harrison will know what he meant all right.

approaches the game. Get the man who professes to promote the 15-man game and he will be applauded in a way the man who cherishes a more limited version is not. He is seen as imposing his will on the players. It is the extent of the coach's flexibility that is important, as Jack Rowell from Bath confirms.

The content of the game, as perceived beforehand, must not be so disabling as to infect the flamboyant form of the talented man. The coach, as it were, is the man who walks off the field, not the man who stays on it. The coach must be hostile to genius; something the coach or the handy manual can easily fathom.

Nowhere is this more apparent than in the appalling overall standard of centre three-quarter play. They breed no more footballers there and if they are sired they are only sometimes acknowledged; but more often ignored and put out to pasture on the wing. They are seen, in the main, as heavyweight chargers playing their way down the middle or are there simply to plug holes in the defence.

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Short and simple way to rekindle England's fire

I played for England between 1956 and 1962, before coaching was an *au fait* term in rugby and when team preparation often left a great deal to be desired.

Those were the days before weekend squad sessions. We would assemble on a Thursday evening or Friday morning for an afternoon training session before the international on the Saturday.

The team would take on The Rest, normally the five reserves plus the selectors (those fit and young enough), who would act as opposition forwards in set scrums and occasionally as stand-off half. Practice would last, at a moderate pace, for about one to one-and-a-half hours, during which we would try set-piece positions — scrums, lineouts and signals and kick-off.

When we ran the backs, it was always with the object of getting the ball quickly to the open side. We would then try to pass all the way back again. I look back with happy memories of seeing Jeff Humphreys and Phil Davies (whom people said could not pass) running with power and getting early ball to the likes of Ted Woodward, Peter Thompson and Peter Jackson.

The team talk on the Saturday would be a meeting of all concerned. The chairman of selectors for most of my playing career was Carston Catchside, a legendary former wing three-quarter who is reputed to have hurled an opposing full back in an international match. As for his only remark to the team would be: "Get the ball out to the wing three-quarter, there's fewer players out there."

With that, he and the other selectors would leave the meeting. Then the captain, with the aid of his senior players, would set the scene about how we would go about winning the game. We all looked forward to the game and we always played to win, but we also saw the weekend as a chance to enjoy the camaraderie of the "party" afterwards.

How times have changed with all the coaching manuals, starting, I believe, with a booklet called *A Guide for Coaches* in 1966. England and Wales were responsible initially for the emergence of the coach in the late 1960s, and England appointed in 1969 a coaching officer, Don Rutherford, based at Twickenham. England later appointed their first coach to the national team, Don White, and the preparation for an international was stepped up to include the Sunday after the final trial and the Thursday and Friday before the match.



Excessive coaching is to blame for the England rugby team's unadventurous approach, according to DICK JEES (left), former chairman of the Sports Council, one-time captain of the side and past president of the RFU

In those days, the England coach's scope was limited, so he concentrated on developing the forwards. Despite the welcome presence of class backs like David Duckham and John Spencer, England failed to set the world alight — in one typical match at Twickenham, in 1970, they led Wales 13-3 only to weaken and lose 17-13 to the Welsh, thanks to a try by Chico Hopkins, a "replacement" (another new term unheard of in my playing days). This simply showed that England were not fit enough.

However, the position of the coach was, in contrast, to become much stronger over the next decade or so. Whereas the coaching manuals were undoubtedly worthwhile products, in emphasizing the technical aspects of the game, they tended to obscure the real point of rugby — scoring tries.

Object of the game is to score tries

They also introduced into the vocabulary the "gain line" — and how those two words have reverberated through the game. For years we have become obsessed with getting the ball over the "gain line". We see No. 8 forwards pick every good ball from the set scrum to drive forward a yard or two; we see the backs, in defence, stand up to the back foot of the scrum and on the 10-yard line from the lineout (even in attack) because the chief objective seems to have become not the try line but the "gain line".

Our centre three-quarters have been indoctrinated with the idea of the "crash ball" down the middle of the field and, with any ball passed from stand-off half, the first thought has been "crash ball" (never a pass to the wing three-quarter). I believe we have lost sight of the idea that the object of rugby football is to score tries and to play to win.

"Good ball" is another coaching term that seems to have applied blinkers to some of our players. Now we rule out much of our possession as not being good. I believe "good ball" is when my side have the ball and "bad ball" is when the opposition have it. Rugby is, and always will be, a simple game, with one side trying to manoeuvre into a situation where, in possession

introducing the full back into the line at speed, and by always supporting the wing three-quarters both inside and outside.

The laws of the game are as they appear in the international handbook but, at international level, they are what the particular referee allows on the day. It is no good playing 80 minutes and losing, and then complaining that the referee did not stop certain "misdeemeanours".

It seems to me that what is missing from England's thinking is flexibility. If we cannot get possession of the ball, as we could not against Ireland two weeks ago, we must change the pattern of play. We have to knock the opposition down and create havoc to get possession of the ball. We should play to our strengths.

I also make this point: If England are playing bad rugby, it is a reflection of the rugby being played by the major clubs in England. It is impossible to play for England in a manner that is different from a normal Saturday game.

Youngsters hold key to the future

With sport, and particularly team games, under threat in many of our schools for a variety of reasons, it is vital for the future of English rugby that we get the "shop window" right, for our school youngsters will always monitor their heroes in the international side.

England's major coaching effort should be aimed at encouraging more youngsters to take up mini-rugby club level. The physical of mini-rugby is a less physical eight-a-side version of the game — to introduce youngsters to the best practices and spirit of rugby. It is already proving to be popular but it will continue to need a great deal of help and organization at club level, as well as the involvement of many committed parents as coaches and as drivers to ferry youngsters around. The tidal wave of youngsters playing mini-rugby must be converted successfully into the full 15-a-side game at under-14, under-15 and colts levels within the clubs.

When I see young players with lovely skills, able to pass, run and side-step, I want to see them encouraged to use those skills in 15-a-side rugby and for England to set an example in the "shop window" of the future, by becoming more imaginative and by getting away from stereotyped predictability.

I implore the England players against France tomorrow to take the game by the scruff of the neck and to have a real go with terrific spirit and to get the home crowd behind us.

Whether it is more daunting to fall at the first or the final fence is debatable. St Edward's College, Liverpool, after a wonderful season, were beaten for the first time in their last match against King's, Macclesfield, but must find consolation in their overall record of played 15, won 13, lost one, drawn one, scoring 917 points to 93. The draw was against Birkbeach School.

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Fouroux guards against Twickenham backlash

By Chris Than

France came to Twickenham tomorrow apprehensive at the prospect of facing an England backlash following the scathing criticism that greeted their sorry performance against the Irish in Dublin. But it is a familiar scenario for Jacques Fouroux, the French coach, and he has made sure that his players will not be lulled into a false sense of security.

"Playing away is always difficult for us. Playing at Twickenham adds to the psychological burden; we haven't won there for two years," Fouroux said. "Besides, there is a lot of pride at stake. England must feel the same as we felt after the first international in Toulouse when we were crucified by the Press. The criticism must have hurt the England players and I am aware that a backlash is possible."

"I am quite vigilant and I will never make the mistake of disregarding the opposition. In fact I have a great deal of respect for the English side and I try to make the rugby fraternity in France understand that being favourites on paper has little bearing on the actual game and it can be counter-productive."

Fouroux was given a hard time by the French media after his criticism against what the Press perceived as a marked lack of

enterprise and initiative by the French side. On the other hand the French coach felt, and he said so, that the more experienced French backs, Sella, Blanco and even Charvet, did not do enough to help the young stand-off half, Frank Massel, to cope with pressure of such an encounter.

This was the main reason for bringing back into the squad the old hand, Guy Laporie. If Massel does not deliver tomorrow, we may see the 1981 grand slam half back pairing of Berbizier-Laporie again in action against Scotland.

Fouroux was also critical of Dubroca, the captain, and Berbizier. He felt that it took them too long to vary the lineout in the first half against the Welsh and that some of their tactical decisions were questionable.

"The players and I share the responsibility for what goes on but I can do only that much," Fouroux said. "They are out there on the park and if they choose to play a certain game I can do little about it although we may have talked about it in advance. The game against England is going to be a great and difficult battle. We come to Twickenham to win, not to produce a spectacle. Or put it like this, we want to win and entertain but in that order."

ship support at home, has lost a great deal of credibility both for himself and any future British challenge by pursuing a goal that was patently unobtainable this time round.

The Australians too have gained nothing from pressing a last minute cheque for \$10,000 into Downey's hands to persuade him to keep his untested boat and the event afloat, and face the wrath of Telecom Australia, their sponsors, for hosting this non-event.

The British pair were forced to call a lay-day at the start of this series after their craft was dismasted within 30 minutes of being put in the water for the first time the previous evening; a broken main sheet forced their retirement from the first race before the start and both ruders sheered off 20 seconds before the next. In the third race, the pair managed to reach the first weather mark well behind

Confusion in Wales over the dearth of enlightened men who revel in midfield

By Gerald Davies

Some years ago at the annual pre-season meeting which the Welsh selectors held with members of the Press, Sella, Blanco and even Charvet, did not do enough to help the young stand-off half, Frank Massel, to cope with pressure of such an encounter.

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approaches the game. Get the man who professes to promote the 15-man game and he will be applauded in a way the man who cherishes a more limited version is not. He is seen as imposing his will on the players. It is the extent of the coach's flexibility that is important, as Jack Rowell from Bath confirms.

The content of the game, as perceived beforehand, must not be so disabling as to infect the flamboyant form of the talented man. The coach, as it were, is the man who walks off the field, not the man who stays on it. The coach must be hostile to genius; something the coach or the handy manual can easily fathom.

Nowhere is this more apparent than in the appalling overall standard of centre three-quarter play. They breed no more footballers there and if they are sired they are only sometimes acknowledged; but more often ignored and put out to pasture on the wing. They are seen, in the main, as heavyweight chargers playing their way down the middle or are there simply to plug holes in the defence.

On a whim they would like a lively spirit to run and dazzle they will pick a stand-off half, as Wales have done in recent years in choosing David Richards and Bledny Bowen, neither of whom will have played at centre

for their clubs to begin with. Clubs no longer have such revellers in midfield, only halfbacks who will do a working day. Gone are the days when centres were foremost runners and passers, men of an enlightened class, cultured and clever. The former swank is now without rank, fallen on bad times not of his own making and having to be satisfied with the chores.

Most people would agree what they want their half-backs to be: most people would know of the outrageous ambitions they have for their own club. But none of these positions can function at all properly as long as coaches remain bemused as to what their innermost desires are for the centres.

Aware that any lights of fancy may be fragile, the pre-judged notion is that they should be blockers and defenders, hard men who cover the gaps. They are second class citizens of the game.

Palmer and Halliday gave glorious, though brief, intimations of what is possible last Saturday in Bath. Cardiff will have sharper memories when considering their own destruction at the hands of these two, and Barnes, on a dark night last November.

Of the genuine sparkle of centre three-quarter play we were reminded recently in Wales by HTV's coverage of the clubs' Masters tournament from France. Charvet and Codrington, from Toulouse, mesmerised all those they played against with their running and passing. It will be interesting to see what happens at Murrayfield tomorrow with each team having a set pairing, playmakers in midfield.

In Wales confusion reigns. The front-runner for one of the centre positions, if he is fit, is Bowen and he has played almost all his club rugby at stand-off half. The next in line, if he is not preferred at full-back, is Malcolm Dacey, another stand-off half. And the man most likely to provide excitement and a sense of unalloyed attack is Iwan Evans — and he now plays on the wing. Such are the arguments, currently in vogue, with no club centres of international class to be had.

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Depleted St Edward's fall at the final hurdle

Schools rugby by Michael Stevenson

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Britons dogged by trail of disasters

By Barry Pickthall

Australia's C-Class catamaran The Edge, sailed by Simon McKinnon and David Churcher, retained the Little America's Cup yesterday, bringing down the final curtain on an ill-fated ill-prepared British challenger by more than 50 minutes to win this one-sided series on Port Phillip Bay, Melbourne 4-0.

It was the first race that the British wingmasted catamaran, The Hinge, had actually managed to complete, after gear failure before or during the other three heats had presented the professional Australian defender with walkovers. However, her two-man crew, former Olympic hopefuls John Downey and Keith Bliss can take little solace from this for they finished well outside the four-hour time limit.

Downey, a Concorde pilot with British Airways, who funded much of the £56,000 cost for this campaign himself after failing to attract any sponsor-

ship support at home, has lost a great deal of credibility both for himself and any future British challenge by pursuing a goal that was patently unobtainable this time round.

The Australians too have gained nothing from pressing a last minute cheque for \$10,000 into Downey's hands to persuade him to keep his untested boat and the event afloat, and face the wrath of Telecom Australia, their sponsors, for hosting this non-event.

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the Australians before both rudders entered right angles. This tale of disaster would very probably have continued yesterday had wind hands been more than the two to six knots that prevailed.

RACING: HENDERSON AND GIFFORD CAN COLLECT SANDOWN DOUBLES

Alone Success to triumph again before Festival confrontation

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Doubles for those successful trainers Nicky Henderson and Josh Gifford look the order of the day at Sandown Park this afternoon.

Henderson should collect the first and last races at the Escher track with Alone Success (2.0) and Mandavi (4.40) while Gifford has bright prospects with Commandante (3.40) and Catch Phrase (4.10).

Alone Success, my selection for the Birchwood Novices Hurdle, burst upon the triumph scene when winning his first race at Sandown 13 days ago and he is now firmly entrenched as second favourite for what is regarded as the four-year-olds championship at Cheltenham next month.

To say that Henderson was pleasantly surprised watching Alone Success stride up the hill seven lengths ahead of the favourite Aldino would be an understatement. "Just when I expected him to blow up he ran on, but he will still come on for it, mark my words," the delighted trainer said afterwards.

Alone Success went about his business in impressive style and I consider him superior to the other course and distance winner, Flying

Benny, who was emphatically beaten by Past Glories at Newbury last Friday.

Mandavi, the supremely easy winner of another race on the same Newbury programme, can round off Henderson's day by also winning the Cardinal Conditional Jockeys' Handicap Hurdle for which he does not look harshly treated even with a 4lb penalty.

Henderson is clearly striking while the iron is hot and conditions are in his favour because the handicapper is bound to take a tougher line in the future in view of the way that Mandavi treated Beech Road, Gallant Buck and Juven Light with such disdain at Newbury.

Commandante, the winner of two bumpers at Sandown last season, will make his fourth visit to the course for the EBF Novices' Hurdle (qualifier).

Chance for Coulters Candy

Against expectations, Flying Ace was well beaten by Coulters Candy at Ayr last Saturday when they occupied the minor places behind Earls Brig (Brian Beel writes). Both reappear quickly in today's Fife Hunt Club Hunter Chase at Edinburgh, but there is no reason to expect the positions to be reversed. Navigational Aid has shown he is well forward by winning the open race at the Old Lady point-to-point but COULTERS CANDY is preferred.

In the Walter Wales Memorial Cup at Falkham, Broderick Moore-Wilson can come out best on the ex-handicap chaser WSEX TIMES.

He has a favourite's chance following that highly promising first run over hurdles there a fortnight ago when finishing fourth to Protection, Special Vintage and The A Train, all previous winners.

Stable companion Catch Phrase should only have to run as well as he did against Stearsby in the Anthony Mildmay, Peter Cazalet Memorial Chase in January to win the Stanley Handicap Chase. In the meantime, Catch Phrase was out on Desert Orchid and company in the Gainsborough Steeplechase but he was not disgraced in the circumstances.

The Stand Novices' Chase can go to the former Imperial Cup winner Dalbury who was almost upsidings First Bout and Comeragh King when falling at the last fence in a similar race two weeks ago. Before that, he had safely negotiated

the tricky Sandown fences to finish a highly commendable second to that good horse Tawridge, beaten only a couple of lengths.

Somerled and Blackfeet have both made the long trip from Scotland for the Sweet Pain Of Love Handicap Chase with a recent form line through Althen Glazed indicating that Somerled may have more than just a few pounds in hand of his Scottish rival even though the handicapper has them on the same mark. Also, Somerled enters the fray fresh from beating Badsword Boy at Kelso.

But it is at Edinburgh that I have gone in search of the day's best bet. My map is entrusted to Coulters Candy who, ridden by that good amateur Sandy Dugdale, can confirm last Saturday's Ayr form with Flying Ace in the Fife Hunt Club Cup. Coulters Candy clearly ran the race of his life finishing within two lengths of Earls Brig at Ayr and Flying Ace, 12 lengths back in third place, has a lot to make up in only a short time.

At Falkham, I fancy Medway Gauntlet, following that good effort against Claude Monet at Huntingdon last week, to win the Sandringham Handicap Chase.



Neale Doughty, seen here giving his 1984 Grand National winner Halo Dandy a comforting pat, hopes to resume riding at Newcastle tomorrow after recovering from a shoulder injury

Fit-again Doughty eagerly returns to weighing room

By John Dorman

Neale Doughty, 44, and his wife, a shoulder injury aside, have been back in the saddle since the National but I thought that if I had extensive physiotherapy and wore a harness to ride, I could get back in the saddle quite soon and still have a bit of the ride.

Doughty rode out for the Malton earlier this week and reported no reaction to his right shoulder, which was operated on after he dislocated it in the finish of the Fighting Fifth Hurdle, also at Newcastle.

"I did a couple of canters and rode a bit of work," he said, "and there were no problems. I'm very happy with it." He rode out again yesterday, followed by a gallop at Edinburgh today in readiness for his comeback.

The injury, the third time it had happened, could not have come at a worse time for the Cumberland-based Doughty, who turned freelance this season after being with Gordon Richards at Greville for several years.

"We had a few disagreements and I thought I'd be better away," he said. "I expected things to be hard for a while when I went freelance, but I was getting quite a few rides. We had a bad autumn because of the dry weather, but things got busy again, so this happened."

The 1984 Grand National winner, who has been riding since that time, had been advised to leave the operation two years ago, but had decided against it.

He explained: "In the middle of March 1985 I was second or third in the jockeys' table when I

dislocated it for the second time. It meant that I couldn't ride the Halo Dandy again in the National but I thought that if I had extensive physiotherapy and wore a harness to ride, I could get back in the saddle quite soon and still have a bit of the ride."

When the injury occurred again, three months ago, Doughty had no option but surgery. "The operation involved moving the tendon round on my shoulder and stapling it to my arm," he reported. "Basically, it has tightened up my shoulder, and has been a complete success. I won't need to ride in a harness any more."

"I have been working hard in the gym and been running and swimming, and I feel very strong. I saw Hugh Barber, the consultant surgeon, on Monday and he passed me fit and Dr. Michael Allen said it was the case I could resume riding."

Fit and braced after two weeks in Toronto, Doughty is looking forward to returning to the weighing room. He hopes to have a few mounts at Cheltenham next month, but, as he says, "I'm really looking for something good to ride at Liverpool." It is obvious that he has only one particular race in mind.

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POINT-TO-POINT

Harwood colours back in full glory

By Brian Beel

The now familiar big black H on red and yellow colours were much in evidence in the early Sixties when Guy Harwood proved to be a formidable opponent on the Southern point-to-point circuit.

Now, 20 years later, on these same colours and some former friends, a young woman wearing the same colours is showing similar skills.

Amanda Harwood first hit the headlines last season because of who she was. Within a few weeks she had changed to what she would call.

Her first ride in public, only a month after her 16th birthday, was on Lawn Meet at the Staff College meeting at Tweseldown where she was literally thrown to at the deep end in a 16-hour mixed open race in which many of the top riders were competing.

That she was able to split such accomplished performers as Mike Fulton and Alison Dare in coming second was a feat worthy of note.

Winter then set in and six weeks passed before she rode her first winner, Red Star, whom she brought home, on the same course, almost a fence in front of the next horse. This started a remarkable spell in which she had five successive winners.

The record was only spilt when, in a clear lead on Red Star at Cowdrey Park on Easter Monday, she was unseated.

All her 14 successes were on the same two horses even though a third, Hurry Up Henry, was acquired later through the season only to prove her one disappointment. This total put her in second place behind Alison Dare in the ladies' championship.

Miss Harwood learnt to ride at the age of five and progressed through pony club events to show jumping and, last year, she started riding with her father when only 11 and since then has ridden many of the stable's stars.

Red Star will probably only have one more race in point-to-point this season and this will be at Tweseldown on eight days time when, hopefully, they will qualify for the RMC Ladies' Championship at Cheltenham on Spring Bank Holiday Monday.

After Tweseldown, he will be confined to hunter chasing save for his main objective, the Four-year-old National Hunt Chase at Cheltenham.

Lawn Meet will have only two or three more points before he also graduates to hunter chases so her main hope this season for winners between the flags, to add to her double of the opening day, will be Only One Love, who may continue his campaign at Ampton tomorrow.

Though she would like to ride round Aintree, it is not over jumps that Miss Harwood's main ambition lies. She would like to become champion amateur and she is a most promising start last season with seven winners from 18 rides.

At present, she is looking after the three pointers in the Fallowfield yard before going to college in the autumn. Plans for further training and an assistant trainer and eventually to take over from her father and become the mistress of Combals.

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SANDOWN PARK

Selections

By Mandarin

2.00 Alone Success.
2.35 Somerled.
3.05 Dalbury

By Michael Seely

2.00 ALONE SUCCESS (nap), 2.35 Blackfeet, 3.40 Commandante.

Going: good to soft

2.0 BIRCHWOOD NOVICE HURDLE (4-Y-O; £2,222; 2m) (7 runners)

101 1 ALONE SUCCESS (C) (Nicky Amey) 11-8 S Smith 59-5
102 013 PLYING BENNY (C) (A. N. Moore) 11-8 S Moore 59-5
111 0 LLANARON (P) (McGinnis) 11-8 S Moore 59-5
118 014 BIRCHWOOD (P) (J. F. J. 11-8 S Moore 59-5
119 002 SHIRAZI TALKER (B) (S. S. S. 11-8 S Moore 59-5
120 000 GREYHOUND (D) (Hodges) 11-8 S Moore 59-5

FORM ALONE SUCCESS (11-10) made a very favourable impression on debut when a 71 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). PLYING BENNY (11-8) was a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). LLANARON (11-8) was a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). BIRCHWOOD (11-8) was a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). SHIRAZI TALKER (11-8) was a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). GREYHOUND (11-8) was a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m).

2.35 SWEET PAIN OF LOVE HANDICAP CHASE (3,755; 2m 10yds) (5 runners)
202 00-001 BOWLED (P) (McDonald) 11-8 S Moore 59-5
203 40-131 BLACKFEET (P) (Hodges) 11-8 S Moore 59-5
207 003013 KILBRITTAN CASTLE (C) (P. H. W. 11-8 S Moore 59-5
211 134350 AKRAM (S) (Hodges) 11-8 S Moore 59-5
212 003403 ST WILLIAM (P) (McDonald) 11-8 S Moore 59-5

FORM BOWLED returns to handicap company, having made an 11-10 to best favourite Badsword (12-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). BLACKFEET made the long trip from Scotland for the Sweet Pain of Love Handicap Chase (11-8) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). KILBRITTAN CASTLE has a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). AKRAM is a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). ST WILLIAM was a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m).

3.5 STAND NOVICE CHASE (2,147; 2m 4f 8yds) (7 runners)
302 00-011 MASTERPLAN (P) (McDonald) 11-8 S Moore 59-5
303 00-102 OLYMPIC PRIZE (P) (Hodges) 11-8 S Moore 59-5
304 00-013 AZIMMO (P) (Hodges) 11-8 S Moore 59-5
305 00-022 ADRIAN (P) (Hodges) 11-8 S Moore 59-5
306 00-044 FREEDOM HARRY (P) (Hodges) 11-8 S Moore 59-5
310 00-000 HODGES (P) (Hodges) 11-8 S Moore 59-5
311 00-000 KELLY'S MAID (P) (Hodges) 11-8 S Moore 59-5

FORM MASTERPLAN (11-10) proved that he was his last distance with an 11-10 win over Ribblesdale (11-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). OLYMPIC PRIZE (11-10) was a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). AZIMMO (11-10) was a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). ADRIAN (11-10) was a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). FREEDOM HARRY (11-10) was a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). HODGES (11-10) was a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m). KELLY'S MAID (11-10) was a 61 winner from Aldino (10-10) at Sandown (2m, £2,222, good, Feb. 2, 20m).

Course specialists

TRAINERS: W. J. P. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592,

CRICKET

Quick men come up trumps for England

From Ivo Tennant, Cape Town

Doing the rounds: Manley holding his world title belt aloft (Photograph: Hugh Routledge)

By Srikumar Sen

The officials for the title bout, 100, have not proved satisfactory for Marsh's manager, Frank Warren. "There are three Americans and a Dane," Warren said. "We want a British judge."

But finding a British judge might not be so easy. For the British Board do not recognize the IBF.

agers, Stan Hoffman and Bob Mittleman, have was whether Manley would travel well, having never boxed outside the US as a professional. But after Warren offered them \$50,000-plus after they saw tapes of Marsh they decided, that since Marsh did not have a KO punch, to make the trip.

Mauley, who has had 30 bouts, lost three and drawn one, has only been beaten by good class opponents like Arroyo, Hatcher and Shields. Mauley was a member of the US Olympic team that did not go to Moscow, together with Donald Curry, Johnny Bumphus, Leroy Murphy and Richard Sandoval — and all became world champions. "Winning the world title was compensation for not going to Moscow," Mauley said.

TABLE TENNIS

By Sydney Friskin

Wolfson the Cambridge choice as cox

By Jim Railton

Julian Wolfson, aged 19, the Great Britain junior international, has pipped his rival, Simon Loveridge, for the cox's position in the Cambridge crew for the University Boat Race on March 28.

Alan Inns, the chief Cambridge coach, who was himself an Olympic cox, said: "It was probably the hardest decision we have had to make."

Foot's loss has become a national talking point with the news that the British Sports GB will inject around 350,000 of sponsorship money into British rowing this year (Jude Rogers writes).

One of the reasons for this is the claims in the form of prizes of racing shells and equipment.

The company, based at Marlborough, has been associated with the famous two-oared fours from the 1960s, the Olympic and World championships gold medal winners. Steve Redgrave and Andy Holmes, are currently being assisted by them.

It is also the company involved in northern sailing company advertising boards were used as missiles in the infamous Lotus v Millwall FA Cup replay. "We have not seen any commercial foul play," says a spokesman. "The British Sailing Marketing company, Mr Christopher Thorncroft-Smith,

Trophy has crowd appeal

By Paul Newman

the shock of the round with their 0-0 win last Saturday at Scarborough, who on Tuesday retained Barnet at the top of the conference table.

The other three Trophy ties drew season's best attendances: 3,567 at Cheltenham Town for the 2-3 defeat against Kidderminster Harriers, which was the home side's best gate since 1956; 1,791 at Burton Albion for the 1-0 win over Hatfield Bay; and 1,009 for Derby Town's 0-3 defeat against Maidstone United.

In the Vauxhall-Opel League, a crowd of 2,473 saw Yeovil keep alive their promotion ambitions with a 1-0 win away to Wycombe Wanderers. The reverse fixture attracted a gate of 1,169.

Vauxhall Conference

met	29	19	8	4	68	29	63
barrough	31	16	9	4	63	26	63
field	30	15	6	4	50	32	52
rain	30	15	3	8	49	38	52
stone	28	14	3	9	43	38	46
mon	29	13	7	9	60	39	46
meter	28	15	1	12	62	45	46
income	28	14	4	10	54	47	46
ston	30	13	5	11	56	53	42
stern	30	11	1	15	45	38	44
stern	31	10	8	10	51	48	44
stern	31	10	8	10	49	51	38
stern	27	10	5	12	40	37	35
stone	29	8	7	15	44	58	34
stern	27	8	6	13	36	44	30
stern	32	8	12	14	41	56	30
stern	27	10	1	17	37	58	25
stern	28	9	5	14	28	35	25
stern	27	8	14	14	40	42	25
stern	28	8	17	30	67	17	17

From a Special Correspondent, New Delhi

GOLF

Impatient Norman

GOLF

Impatient Norman shares lead

Melbourne (Renter) — Greg Norman, the world No. 1, made an impressive start to the Victorian Open with a six-under-par 66 for a share of the lead, but was angered by slow play from his fellow golfers.

Norman, joint leader with fellow Australian Roger Mackay who had an albatross two at the par five 14th, said the slowness of players had held up him and other players on every shot during a first round which took five hours to complete.

HOCKEY

Wales are the first hurdle for England

By Sydney Friskin

England need a victory over Wales today to get a good start in the qualifying tournament for the European indoor championships, being held at Torun, Poland. Later in the day they will play the Czechs, who so far have made little impression at the indoor game.

In the Home Countries tournament in Dublin last month, England beat Wales 7-3, with the Irish leading the chase (2). Hill, Halliday and Richard Clarke. Rhys-Jones, Colcolough and Williams obtained the goals for Wales, now coached by David Newthorne, a former England player.

After the withdrawal of Hill from the England team for Poland, because of injury, there was a chance to bring in Richard Leman, who has distinguished himself last month in the Ladies Inter-City Classic for Southampton.

Leman had asked not to be included in England's earlier tournaments because he needed a rest. But if invited he would certainly have gone to Poland. England's selectors however, figured a chance Wisner, of St Albans, who though not on the team for Dublin, had been attending training weekends.

By the end of a more strenuous day tomorrow England will probably know whether they have qualified after they have played Italy, Austria and Poland. The match with Austria, however, on the concluding match, on Sunday, against West Germany, the European champions.

England must finish at least third in the round robin series to qualify for the European championships proper in Vienna next January.

Juniors' turn to shine

By Joyce Whitehead

The Sportsco junior girls' territorial tournament starts at a new venue this weekend, on the synthetic pitches of Coventry School, Coundon. The event begins with the winning territory being presented the Crisp Cup on Sunday afternoon.

For most of these young players, officially aged under 18, this is the first real step on the ladder to hockey tournaments.

Unusually, the South have three survivors from last year, as well as seven others who are aged under 17, which augurs well for next season.

Two players from last year, Joanne Stanley also plays for the Worcestershire senior county team, and the

other, Nicola Tubs, plays for Warwickshire's second XI.

● Wales have included three uncapped players in their squad of 16 to play England in a women's international at Cardiff on March 7. Helen Thomas, of Cwmbran, is selected straight from the schoolgirl side, as goalkeeper. The other two players are Ann Jones, of South Glamorgan IHE, and Sharon Lloyd, of Dyfed.

SQUAD: H Thomas (Cwmbran), A Jones (Dyfed), J Thomas (Gloucestershire), H Morgan (Somerset), M Medford (Gloucestershire), S Crowley (Essexham), R Ellis (Swansea), G Jones (Gloucestershire), S Jones (Gloucestershire), J McCarty (Swansea), R Rodger (Ponemari), G Thomas (Gloucestershire), S Thomas (Gloucestershire), J Thomas (Ponemari), N Williams (Cwmbran).

SWIMMING

Long in strong England team

Zara Long, the double silver medal winner at last year's Commonwealth Games, will swim for a strong England team in the annual Speedo school's international, also involving Scotland, Ireland and Wales, in Galesay on Saturday, March 21. Miss Long is joined in the England line-up by fellow Keltic College student, Richard Leishman, aged 17, who competed for Scotland in Edinburgh and will swim against some of his Commonwealth Games teammates next month.

(Tavistock), A Fitzgerald (Weston), R Lashman (Tavistock), S McQuaid (Manchester), A Polley (Tavistock), N Matcalfe (Guiseley), D Goadby (Stroud). (14-16): M

O'Connor (118-120), T. Mackenzie (Barn-
trey), S. Brown (Farmington),
J. Brown (Farmington), J. Brown (Rock),
Williams (Watby) 122-124; A. Jones (Hart-
ford), R. Meador (Rockledge), P. Fishburn
(Hart), A. Shortman (Bristol), S. Meador
(Middletown), C. Robinson (Rumford),
J. Robinson (Rumford), J. Robinson (Rum-
ford), J. Robinson (Rumford), J. Robinson
Wood (Nottingham), N. Kennedy (New-
Wood), J. Thompson (Stockport), H. White,
(Street), H. Sanderson (Bassonook), K.
Hart (Great Vermont), 14-16; S. Kir-
kwood (Hart), H. F. H. H. H. H. H. H.
Jones (Liverpool), K. Pringle (Barn-
trey), J. Long (Watbury), H. Mansfield (Wey-
mouth), J. J. Deskins (Evesham), H. Watson
(Belmont), T. Homer (Sunderland), A. Clarke
(Hart), J. Drexell (London), S.-L. Crook
(Bourton).

TODAY'S

7.30 unless stated

Fourth division

OTHER **INTERNATIONAL**: Rangers v Borussia
Londonderry (Sat 7.15)
Hibernian v Celtic (Sat 7.15)
Crown and Manor v Hammye (7.0)

RUGBY UNION

B INTERNATIONAL: England v
France (Sat 8.15, 7.15)
JOHN WATKINS: MERTON v PLEAS-
ANTON: Northampton v Gloucester.
CLUB MATCHES (7.0): Maccles-
field v Penarth; Newcastle v South Glamorgan
with South Wales; Police v Pontypool.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: English Uni-
versities v Scottish Universities (Sat Rich-
mond, 2.30).

RUGBY LEAGUE

STONES BIFFER CHAMPIONSHIP: Sal-
ford v Castleford.

SIXTIES

OTHER SPORT

POLO: Tournament: Magnet Leisure Centre, Macclesfield.

HOCKEY: Women's junior territorial tournament (at Coventry).

MOTOR SPORT: National Breakthrough rally (Yorkshire).

SHOCKER: Duxford British open (at Assembly Rooms, Derby).

SQUASH RACKETS: World invitation tournament (at Bromley).

TENNIS: LTA Men's indoor satellite tournament. Internationally Junior tripartite international: Great Britain v Netherlands v West Germany (at Middlesbrough Tennis Centre, 9.30am).

SPORT ON TV

SHOCKER: Duxford British open, Assembly Rooms, Derby. Ch4: 2pm. ITV: 11pm.

SPORT ON TV

SHOOTER: Dufax British open, Assembly Rooms, Derby C4: 2pm. ITV: 11pm.

